POSTWAR PLANNING IN THE UNITED STATES

An Organization Directory

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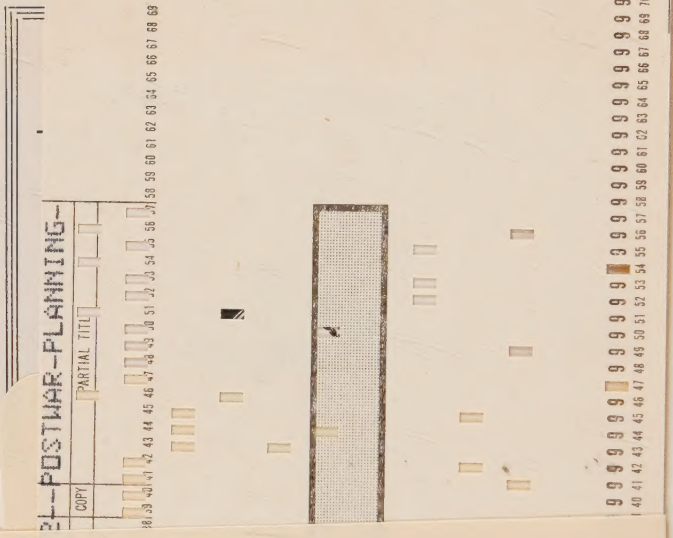

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POSTWAR PLANNING IN THE UNITED STATES

2

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POSTWAR PLANNING IN THE UNITED STATES

An Organization Directory

2

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1943

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FOREWORD

This volume is the second in a series of directories being published by The Twentieth Century Fund, from time to time, to give up-to-date panoramas of the various agencies in the United States working in the field of postwar problems — their names, their form of organization, their postwar activities, their publications, and their personnel. The present edition is a complete revision of the first one published in April 1942. It is based on a fresh survey made in the last months of 1942, and the first weeks of 1943. George B. Galloway, the editor of the first edition, is also primarily responsible for this one. He has had the assistance of Elizabeth Mann, Louise P. Field and Mary Pittenger of the Fund staff. J. Frederic Dewhurst, the Fund Economist, also aided in planning and supervision.

To keep the volume within manageable bounds, it has been necessary to limit inclusion to agencies (1) which are located in the United States; (2) which operate on a national or international, rather than a state or local, basis; (3) which carry on continuing, as opposed to sporadic or occasional, activities; and (4) the programs of which are of particular interest to the United States. It has been necessary to omit libraries, university courses, institutes and seminars of a local nature, publishing concerns, and agencies primarily concerned with postwar problems of other nations. Furthermore, no attempt has been made to include all the rapidly growing business concerns which are engaged in planning for the postwar period. Only a few are covered, whose activities in this field are commonly known to transcend their own business or industry. Specific examples of the agencies which have been excluded are given in Appendix A. A selected bibliography of bibliographies on postwar problems is given in Appendix B. An index of personnel is given in Appendix C.

Even with these restrictions, 137 organizations are listed in this edition — 32 more than in the last. Of these, 28 are government, and 109, private agencies. Of the latter, 52 are of a research and educational character, 30 are commercial, industrial and financial organizations, 10 are religious and welfare groups, 8 are professional societies, 7 are women's organizations, and 2 represent labor unions.

The activities of these agencies show a wide range of interests. Of the 137 organizations, 47 have a primary interest in international and regional problems — the most popular of all the major fields. Business and finance come next in popularity, with 23 agencies involved. Other major fields of interest are: agriculture, consumer and security problems, education, engineering, general economic and social problems, housing and urban redevelopment, Jewish problems, labor, legal problems, public discussion and opinion, public works and transportation.

Three lists for ready reference are included in the pages immediately follow-

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ing this Foreword: (1) an alphabetical index of all the agencies; (2) a classification of them by types of agency; and (3) a further classification by the areas of their major interest.

It is the hope of the Fund that this series of directories may assist the included agencies to plan and execute their programs and achieve whatever coordination may prove desirable to avoid duplication of effort — a real danger in any crowded field. If so, it will at least partially recompense their officers who have given time and effort to filling out questionnaires and checking insertions. The help of the various organizations in making this volume possible is deeply appreciated by the Fund.

This directory is part of a wider publication program being carried out by the Fund to inform the public about postwar problems. In a study and discussion manual entitled "Wartime Facts and Postwar Problems" thumbnail descriptions are given of the leading economic problems which the United States is likely to face when the war is over. These are classified by the various fields — international relations, business, finance, etc., and are thrown against a background of the sensational wartime changes in our economic life. In another forthcoming volume on the postwar plans of the United Nations, Dr. Lewis L. Lorwin will summarize the plans that are being made to meet these problems by the most important public and private agencies in the United States and all the other nations associated with us in the war.

In addition are the "When the War Ends" books being written for the Fund by Stuart Chase. In these he is attempting to paint a vivid word picture of the challenge which the postwar world will make to the inventiveness and courage of the American people, and of the stakes involved — the possibility of the full and expanding use of our productive facilities and manpower. The volumes already published are: *The Road We Are Traveling — 1914–1942* and *Goals for America — A Budget of Our Needs and Resources.* Other titles to come are: *Where's the Money Coming From? — Problems of Postwar Finance; Tomorrow's Trade — Problems of Our Foreign Commerce; Farmer, Worker, Businessman — Their Place in Postwar America;* and *Winning the Peace.*

Evans Clark, *Executive Director*
The Twentieth Century Fund

330 West 42d Street
New York City
February 15, 1943

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AGENCIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPES

COMMERCE, INDUSTRY, AND FINANCE

American Maritime Council
American Trade Association Executives
Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., The
Association of American Railroads: Railroad Committee for the Study of Transportation
Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc.
Association of Reserve City Bankers
Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America
Committee for Economic Development
Conference Committee on Urban Problems
Cooperative League of the United States of America
Edison Electric Institute
Institute of Applied Econometrics, Inc.
International Chamber of Commerce: American Section
Kiwanis International
Liberty Bank of Buffalo: Research Advisory Service
Machinery and Allied Products Institute
Mortgage Bankers Association of America
National Association of Housing Officials
National Association of Manufacturers
National Electrical Manufacturers Association
National Foreign Trade Council, Inc.
National Lumber Manufacturers Association
National Retail Dry Goods Association: Retailers' Committee for Post-War Economy
Producers' Council, Inc.
Research Institute of America, Inc.
Rotary International: Committee on Participation of Rotarians in the Postwar World
Society of Industrial Realtors
Time Inc.: Post-War Department
United States Junior Chamber of Commerce
Urban Land Institute

INTERNATIONAL GROUPS — GOVERNMENTAL

International Labour Organisation
League of Nations: Economic, Financial and Transit Department
Pan American Union
United Nations Information Office

LABOR

American Federation of Labor
Congress of Industrial Organizations

PROFESSIONS

American Association of Engineers
American Bar Association: Committee on International Legal Problems Raised by War Conditions
American Bar Association: International and Comparative Law Section
American Geographical Society
American Institute of Architects
American Law Institute
American Society of Mechanical Engineers
American Society of Planning Officials
United States Federation of Justice

RELIGION AND WELFARE

American Friends Service Committee
American Jewish Committee: Research Institute on Peace and Post-War Problems
Catholic Association for International Peace
Church Peace Union
Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches
Federal Council of Churches: Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace
Institute of Jewish Affairs
International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations
National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc.
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America: Board of Christian Education

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION — NON-GOVERNMENTAL

American Peace Society
American Planning and Civic Association
Association of American Colleges
Biosophical Institute, Inc.
Brookings Institution, The
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Columbia University: Teachers College, Institute of Adult Education
Columbia University: Training in International Administration
Commission to Study the Organization of Peace
Council for Democracy
Council on Foreign Relations, Inc.
Council on Intercultural Relations
Educational Policies Commission
Ethnogeographic Board
Federal Union, Inc.

Fellowship of Reconciliation
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy
Food Research Institute: Stanford University
Foreign Policy Association, Inc.
Free World Association
Institute of International Finance: New York University
Institute of Pacific Relations: American Council; Pacific Council
Institute of Social Research
Institute of World Economics
Institute on World Organization
International Committee for Cooperative Reconstruction
Latin American Economic Institute
League for Industrial Democracy, Inc., The
League of Nations Association, Inc.
National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.
National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War
National Council for Prevention of War
National Opinion Research Center: University of Denver
National Peace Conference
National Planning Association
National Policy Committee
Near East Foundation
New School for Social Research: Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science
Office of Population Research: Princeton University
Office of Public Opinion Research: Princeton University
Pacifist Research Bureau
Postwar World Council
Russian Economic Institute
Social Science Research Council
Twentieth Century Fund, The
United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction
University of California: Trade Regulation Project
World Citizens Association
World Federation, Inc., The
World Government Association
World Peace Foundation
World Peaceways, Inc.
Yale Institute of International Studies

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Agriculture Department: Interbureau Coordinating Committee on Post War Programs
Agriculture Department: Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations
Board of Economic Warfare
Board of Investigation and Research — Transportation
Bureau of the Budget
Commerce Department: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, International Economics and Statistics Unit
Commerce Department: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, National Economics Unit
Federal Housing Administration
Federal Public Housing Authority
Federal Reserve System: Board of Governors
Federal Security Agency: Committee on Program Planning
Federal Security Agency: U. S. Office of Education
Federal Works Agency: Public Roads Administration
Interior Department: National Park Service
Joint Economic Committees — Canada and the United States
Labor Department: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Maritime Commission: Division of Economics and Statistics
National Housing Agency: Office of the Administrator
National Resources Planning Board
Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs
Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration ("Tolan Committee")
Selective Service System: Reemployment Division
State Department: Division of Special Research
State Department: Office of the Geographer
Tariff Commission
Treasury Department: Division of Research and Statistics
Veterans Administration
War Department: School of Military Government

WOMEN'S GROUPS

American Association of University Women
General Federation of Women's Clubs
National Council of Jewish Women
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.
National League of Women Voters
Peoples Mandate Committee for Inter-American Peace and Cooperation
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: United States Section

AGENCIES CLASSIFIED BY AREAS OF MAJOR INTEREST

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture Department: Interbureau Coordinating Committee on Post War Programs
Agriculture Department: Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations
Food Research Institute: Stanford University

BUSINESS AND FINANCE

American Trade Association Executives
Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc.
Association of Reserve City Bankers
Bureau of the Budget
Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America
Commerce Department: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, International Economics and Statistics Unit
Commerce Department: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, National Economics Unit
Committee for Economic Development
Edison Electric Institute
Federal Reserve System: Board of Governors
Institute of Applied Econometrics, Inc.
Institute of International Finance: New York University
Liberty Bank of Buffalo: Research Advisory Service
Machinery and Allied Products Institute
Mortgage Bankers Association of America
National Association of Manufacturers
National Electrical Manufacturers Association
National Foreign Trade Council, Inc.
National Lumber Manufacturers Association
National Retail Dry Goods Association: Retailers' Committee for Post-War Economy
Research Institute of America, Inc.
Society of Industrial Realtors
Treasury Department: Division of Research and Statistics

CONSUMER AND SECURITY PROBLEMS

American Friends Service Committee
Cooperative League of the United States of America
Federal Security Agency: Committee on Program Planning
International Committee for Cooperative Reconstruction
Veterans Administration

EDUCATION

Association of American Colleges
Columbia University: Teachers College, Institute of Adult Education
Columbia University: Training in International Administration
Educational Policies Commission
Federal Security Agency: U. S. Office of Education
United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction
War Department: School of Military Government

ENGINEERING

American Association of Engineers
American Society of Mechanical Engineers

GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Brookings Institution, The
National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.
National Planning Association
National Policy Committee
National Resources Planning Board
Social Science Research Council
Time Inc.: Post-War Department
Twentieth Century Fund, The

HOUSING AND URBAN REDEVELOPMENT

American Institute of Architects
American Planning and Civic Association
American Society of Planning Officials
Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., The
Conference Committee on Urban Problems
Federal Housing Administration
Federal Public Housing Authority
National Association of Housing Officials
National Housing Agency: Office of the Administrator
Producers' Council, Inc.
Urban Land Institute

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL PROBLEMS

American Geographical Society
American Peace Society
Board of Economic Warfare

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Catholic Association for International Peace
Church Peace Union
Commission to Study the Organization of Peace
Council on Foreign Relations, Inc.
Council on Intercultural Relations
Ethnogeographic Board
Federal Union, Inc.
Fellowship of Reconciliation
Foreign Policy Association, Inc.
Free World Association
Institute of Pacific Relations: American Council; Pacific Council
Institute of Social Research
Institute of World Economics
Institute on World Organization
International Chamber of Commerce: American Section
Joint Economic Committees — Canada and the United States
Latin American Economic Institute
League of Nations: Economic, Financial and Transit Department
League of Nations Association, Inc.
National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War
National Council for Prevention of War
National Peace Conference
Near East Foundation
New School for Social Research: Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science
Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs
Office of Population Research: Princeton University
Pacifist Research Bureau
Pan American Union
Peoples Mandate Committee for Inter-American Peace and Cooperation
Postwar World Council
Russian Economic Institute
State Department: Division of Special Research
State Department: Office of the Geographer
Tariff Commission
United Nations Information Office
University of California: Trade Regulation Project
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: United States Section
World Citizens Association
World Federation, Inc., The
World Government Association
World Peace Foundation
World Peaceways, Inc.
Yale Institute of International Studies

JEWISH PROBLEMS

American Jewish Committee: Research Institute on Peace and Post-War Problems
Institute of Jewish Affairs
National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc.
National Council of Jewish Women

LABOR

American Federation of Labor
Congress of Industrial Organizations
International Labour Organisation
Labor Department: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration ("Tolan Committee")
Selective Service System: Reemployment Division

LEGAL PROBLEMS

American Bar Association: Committee on International Legal Problems Raised by War Conditions
American Bar Association: International and Comparative Law Section
American Law Institute
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy
United States Federation of Justice

PUBLIC DISCUSSION AND EDUCATION

American Association of University Women
Biosophical Institute, Inc.
Council for Democracy
Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches
Federal Council of Churches: Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace
General Federation of Women's Clubs
International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations
Kiwanis International
League for Industrial Democracy, Inc., The
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.
National League of Women Voters
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America: Board of Christian Education
Rotary International: Committee on Participation of Rotarians in the Postwar World
United States Junior Chamber of Commerce

PUBLIC OPINION

National Opinion Research Center: University of Denver

Office of Public Opinion Research: Princeton University

PUBLIC WORKS

Federal Works Agency: Public Roads Administration

Interior Department: National Park Service

TRANSPORTATION

American Maritime Council

Association of American Railroads: Railroad Committee for the Study of Transportation

Board of Investigation and Research — Transportation

Maritime Commission: Division of Economics and Statistics

DIRECTORY

In time of war prepare for peace

Agriculture Department: Interbureau Coordinating Committee on Post War Programs. Raymond C. Smith, Chairman, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Background

The Committee was appointed on May 31, 1941 to develop programs for application in the postwar period to build an economy which will offer everybody a fair chance for work and security. This will involve planning what contributions agriculture can make to the national economy as a whole as well as developing plans for agriculture itself. Long-term trends including technological changes and shifts from some types of agricultural products to others will have to be taken into account. Through this work it is hoped that plans may be developed for the restoration and improvement of the physical resources upon which agriculture depends, for the provision of adequate rural facilities and services, and for the proper relationships between agriculture and industry.

Within the Department the postwar planning work is organized through an Interbureau Committee at the Washington level and through nine similar Regional Interbureau Committees. There are no special funds for this work. Members of the Department staff carry on this activity as part of their regular work.

Activities

With some attention to the international field, the principal field of interest is the domestic front. Postwar planning is only a minor part of the Department's work. While the work involves a limited amount of research and fact-finding, and has educational features, in the main it consists of reexamination of information already available and of using this information as a basis for planning postwar programs for agriculture.

The following activities are receiving major attention during the ten-month period ending June 30, 1943:

1. Delineation of postwar planning areas, homogeneous where feasible, and assembly of information by areas in a form which will be useful in connection with most of the other jobs to be undertaken.

2. An estimate of what agriculture will be like at the time the war ends, to use as a sort of benchmark or take-off point to the postwar period.

3. Development of a statement of long-time desirable objectives or goals for agriculture in each region. This work will be developed for the region as a whole, taking into account the areas into which the region will be subdivided, and will be handled in such a way that individual state reports can be made. It will result in a broad picture of the desirable long-time future in agriculture and will be introductory to the development of plans, since the difference between the estimate of the kind of agriculture the nation will have during the latter part of the war, to be developed as outlined above, and the "long-time desirable" agriculture that we hope to have in the long-time future, constitutes the problem for the solution of which plans will be developed.

4. Development and statement as clearly as possible of two or three sets of assumptions on which plans are to be based so that plans, which in any event will be based on certain assumptions, can be developed in terms of alternatives.

5. Preparation of state plans for physical resource conservation and development. In most regions work is to be begun in one state as soon as possible in order to gain experience before beginning the work in the other states.

6. In the field of rural facilities, plans for rural electrification and housing (including sanitation) will receive major attention in all regions.

7. Plans will be developed for rural health services in all regions. Experimental medical care programs are to be set up in a few more counties. Rural hospitals will be considered in connection with the general health program.

8. Continuation of work in industrial-agricultural relations. This work consists mainly of preparing materials setting forth the vital problems on which national action will be needed if full employment is to be maintained in the postwar period, and distributing them to farmers to stimulate thinking and discussion in this field.

9. Sometime in advance of July 1, 1943, a program of postwar planning activities to be carried out after that date will be developed by the Department. It is expected that the plans developed at that time will be pointed sharply toward the transitional years.

Personnel

Members of the Washington Interbureau Committee on Post War Programs are:

Raymond C. Smith, Chairman
Joseph L. Orr, Agricultural Adjustment Agency

Norman L. Gold, Agricultural Marketing Administration
Robert A. Walker, Budget and Finance
Harold A. Vogel, Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Louise A. Stanley, Bureau of Home Economics
Charles E. Kellogg, Bureau of Plant Industry
M. L. Wilson, Extension Service
C. W. Warburton, Farm Credit Administration
James G. Maddox, Farm Security Administration
Leslie A. Wheeler, Foreign Agricultural Relations
Raymond E. Marsh, Forest Service
David Meeker, Office of Agricultural War Relations
Ernest Wiecking, Office of Land Use Coordination
Samuel B. Bledsoe, Office of the Secretary
Mordecai Ezekiel, Office of the Secretary
Vincent D. Nicholson, Rural Electrification Administration
Harry Slattery, Rural Electrification Administration
Melville Cohee, Soil Conservation Service

Chairmen of Regional Interbureau Post War Planning Committees are:

Northeast (Me., N. H., Vt., N. Y., Del., Mass., Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Md.): W. S. Middaugh, 217 Center Bldg., Upper Darby, Pa.
Appalachian (Va., W. Va., Ky., Tenn., N. C.): R. E. McArdle, P. O. Box 252, Asheville, N. C.
Southeast (S. C., Ga., Ala., Miss., Fla.): T. S. Buie, Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.
South Central (La., Ark., Okla., Tex.): Edwin R. Henson, 614 Donaghey Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.
Great Plains (Mont., Wyo., N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kan.): Elmer A. Starch, Rudge & Guenzel Bldg., 13th and N Streets, Lincoln, Neb.
Midwest (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis., Minn., Iowa, Mo.): Gladwin E. Young, Rm. 220, Madison Bldg., 623 North 2d Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Intermountain (Utah, Colo., Ariz., N. M.): Cyril Luker, Soil Conservation Service, Albuquerque, N. M.
Pacific Northwest (Wash., Ore., Idaho): Stephen N. Wyckoff, 423 U. S. Court House, Portland, Ore.
California-Nevada (Calif., Nev.): S. B. Show, U. S. Forest Service, San Francisco, Calif.

Agriculture Department: Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. L. A. Wheeler, Director, 14th Street and Independence Avenue, S. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

This Office was established by Act of Congress on June 5, 1930. Its purpose is twofold: (1) to obtain and analyze significant information on foreign developments affecting agriculture for use in planning and prosecuting agricultural programs in the United States, (2) to coordinate the Department's activities in the foreign field, both in respect to policy matters and action programs such as the complementary products program now in effect in Latin America. It is a staff office of the Secretary of Agriculture and is financed by federal appropriations.

Activities

Postwar interest of the Office is international in character but with particular reference to the effect of international developments on domestic agriculture. A minor part of the work of the Office is devoted specifically to postwar work; however, practically all of the information obtained and analyzed is of use to this and other organizations in drafting postwar plans. The fundamental work of the Office is in the research field, involving analyses of foreign agricultural policies, production, and trade. The Office also conducts, however, a substantial action program in Latin America designed to increase there the production of complementary products. Present postwar activities consist of participating in interdepartmental and departmental committees working on present projects that may extend into the postwar period, such as estimating food needs for relief, changes in production in foreign countries, the development of international agreements that extend into the postwar period, etc. The Office has issued some articles in its current periodicals dealing with postwar questions. Members of the staff have contributed articles and made addresses on postwar subjects.

Members of the staff of this Office have participated in the work of Inter-Departmental Committees on requirements and supplies for relief and rehabilitation, organized during the late months of 1942. The Office has contributed particularly to the studies on food relief and agricultural rehabilitation. It has provided technical information for the use of the Inter-Allied Committee on Post-War Requirements.

Personnel

Inasmuch as postwar problems are a minor part of the general activity of the Office no individual staff member has been assigned particularly to postwar problems. Such problems are handled in connection with commodity and regional studies as the need arises.

American Association of Engineers. M. E. McIver, National Secretary, 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Background

This Association was established in 1915 in order to promote the social and economic welfare of the engineer, to stimulate public service in the profession, to encourage and develop the efficiency of the engineer and to promote unity in the profession. The Association is controlled by a board of directors elected by the membership, who in turn choose an executive committee, and from their own number elect officers to administer the Association's affairs, and select executives, paid by the Association, to carry out the plans of the Board and its officers and committees. It is financed by membership dues.

Activities

The principal field of postwar interest of the Association is domestic, and the proportion of activity devoted to postwar work is major, including responsibilities of engineers in that period, and the serious postwar problems confronting the profession. The work of the Association is of a research and fact-finding nature as regards the business problems, civic responsibilities, and public relations of engineering, and of an educational and action-promoting nature as regards the social and economic status of engineers, the social responsibilities of the profession, and legislation affecting engineers.

A series of four recent issues of *Professional Engineer,* official publication of the Association, outlined postwar economic theory and postwar plans, and recommended integration of the technological professions for postwar social responsibilities: *Professional Engineer,* March 1942, pp. 10–14; June 1942, pp. 3–22; September 1942, pp. 19–27; and December 1942, pp. 3–25.

Personnel

Principal staff members working on postwar problems are: M. E. McIver, National Secretary; Arthur Richards, President; and H. A. Wagner, Past President.

American Association of University Women. Kathryn McHale, General Director, 1634 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

The AAUW was formed in 1921 out of two existing groups — the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, founded in 1882, and the Southern Association of College Women, formed in 1903 — for practical educational work, for the collection and publication of statistical and other information concerning education, and in general for the maintenance of high standards of education. It is a national association with state divisions, with 920 local branches, and a few general members not affiliated with branches. Total membership — 72,000. It is organized on a national scale with an integrated program but with considerable autonomy in the local units for study and community activities. It has: (1) a national board of directors comprised of a President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Treasurer, nine regional vice presidents, nine national committee chairmen and a Comptroller and General Director who act as ex-officio members of the board; (2) national committees on education, international relations, social studies, economic and legal status of women, legislative program, membership and maintaining standards, fellowship awards, fellowship endowment, and the national clubhouse; (3) a professional and administrative staff at headquarters to represent the Association in national councils and direct the nation-wide study and activity programs in education, international relations, the arts, social studies, and the economic and legal status of women. The principal source of income is the membership dues of $2.00 per member.

Activities

The Association is interested in both domestic and international postwar problems. While major emphasis is placed on programs which contribute directly to the war effort, an increasing proportion of activity is being devoted to serious study and discussion of postwar problems themselves, in the various fields of the established Association program: foreign policy; educational needs and changes; the position of women; consumer problems and other economic policies, including inflation, taxation and price control; social welfare and social protection; labor standards; housing; and the general problem of the relationship of business and government. A small amount of original research and fact-finding is being undertaken by members of the professional staff at national headquarters and by a few study groups within the branches. A large number of the members are engaged in research in private or governmental agencies which have planning programs. The emphasis of the Association, however, is on education and activities growing out of study. Approximately half of the branches are participating in programs and activities having some relation to postwar planning.

Increasing emphasis on postwar problems will develop from the action of the national board, at its meeting in November 1942. In response to recommendations from national committees that the Association promote study of postwar problems,

both national and international, and stimulate discussion of these problems in all communities where the Association has branches, the board formally approved increasing emphasis on education and action within the framework of AAUW policies for postwar adjustments. The staff and chairmen of committees concerned with such problems were instructed to act as a group in providing guidance for the work of the Association in this direction.

1. In the field of *education* a representative of the Association, the General Director, works with the Association of Governing Boards of State Universities and Allied Institutions which is concerned with regional planning for adjustment of higher education to war and postwar needs; also with the U. S. Office of Education's Wartime Commission concerned with postwar as well as current problems with respect to (a) adult adjustment, rehabilitation, training, and placement for demobilized armed forces and civilian workers; (b) shifting the educational war organization and finance into peacetime channels with the least loss; (c) retaining gains in school practices stimulated by emergency needs; and (d) the role of the colleges in winning the peace.

In the field of child development and education for family life, emphasis has been put upon a twofold program, one part of which lies in helping to build and put into action an educational philosophy which will guide the development of the kind of persons essential to carry forward the practical idealism that the postwar period will need. Groups have been urged to study present criticisms of educational methods as a basis for constructive planning for educational betterment. A coordinate phase lies in child study and community activities related to such study. Here emphasis is being put upon the fact that it is today's children who will build tomorrow's world. Through study guides such as Personality in Action, Enjoying Our Children, The American Family in a Changing Society, and others, scientific principles of psychology are applied to the development of children during the war in order to make possible desirable personal adjustments in the postwar period. Community activities concerned with bettering school facilities and securing adequate child care and protection programs, as well as wholesome recreational outlets for all ages of childhood, are included in the plan.

In higher education, emphasis is being placed on the formulation of a realistic guidance program for young people in high school and college which will be useful after the war, and on evaluating through study groups, the trends and developments in education caused by the war. As part of this study group work AAUW members are being asked to analyze their own college experiences in the light of their later lives to determine desirable changes in college administration and curriculum in the postwar world.

2. In the field of *international relations,* as one of the seven organizations sponsoring the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, the AAUW has furnished several experts for that commission, many of them now engaged in research on postwar problems. Implementing the 1941 Convention resolution to support legislation for "development of a closer international collaboration to be begun now among the peoples resisting the Axis powers, and expanded as rapidly as possible into suitable international institutions," the Associate in International Education prepared a study kit on the United Nations (March 1942) which has been distributed to all branches and used for community forums in more than one hundred branches. One section of this outline is devoted to postwar reconstruction. Other publications focused on postwar topics are, Building the New World Order, 1939, 44 pp.; and the International Problem-of-the-Month bulletins: What Is War? by Bessie Randolph, May 1941, 12 pp., For a Free World, January 1942, 12 pp., Reconstruction — Steps from War to Peace, May 1942, 8 pp. The supplement to the October 1942 issue of the International Problem-of-the-Month contains one section on the development of international organization (there will be such a supplement with each of this year's Problems).

3. In the field of *social studies,* consideration is given to postwar adjustments in the study groups dealing with consumer economics, social welfare services and social security, labor standards, housing, and the newer developments in the relationship of government and industry. The monthly bulletins issued by the national office under the general title of *Contemporary America,* analyzing major social and economic questions, currently include materials on postwar reconstruction. The December 1942 issue, America's Postwar Readjustments, summarizes these problems, gives specific guides for community forums on postwar problems, and proposes the organization of local councils or committees representing all interests to develop postwar economic plans adapted to the community.

As an outgrowth of interest throughout the Association and under the general authorization of the 1941 Biennial Convention, the Associate in Social Studies gave testimony in June 1941 before the House Subcommittee on Labor supporting the

Voorhis Resolution to establish a Postwar Economic Reconstruction Commission. The Association is now working for the passage of H. J. Res. 291, the revised bill.

The National Committee on Social Studies has laid special emphasis on postwar problems for the study season 1942–1943.

4. Implementing a 1941 Convention resolution, the program on *economic and legal status of women,* through study, action, and the creation of public opinion, supports present and postwar policies to the end that women in a democracy shall "have opportunity to participate fully in the intellectual, social, economic, and political life of the nation according to their ability as persons without restriction because of sex or marital status." Steps are being taken to bring together material and develop plans on the part to be played by women in the postwar world, specifically on "the continued utilization of trained services of women in the postwar world."

5. Interest in the programs outlined above is stimulated and developments reported in the two periodicals issued by the Association: the *Journal of the American Association of University Women,* a 64-page quarterly sent to all members and to a subscription list of more than 3,000; and the *General Director's Letter,* a working publication issued at intervals (four or five times a year) and sent to local, state, and national officers.

Personnel

Principal staff members working on postwar problems are: Esther Caukin Brunauer, Associate in International Education; Esther Cole Franklin, Associate in Social Studies; Helen M. Hosp, Associate in Higher Education; Harriet Ahlers Houdlette, Associate in Childhood Education; Kathryn McHale, General Director; Frances Valiant Speek, Secretary to the Committee on Economic and Legal Status of Women; and Ruth Wilson Tryon, Editor and Secretary to the Committee on Fellowship Endowment.

American Bar Association: Committee on International Legal Problems Raised by War Conditions. William E. Masterson, Chairman, Temple University Law School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Background

This Committee was appointed on December 8, 1941 to study international legal problems growing out of the war and to bring about the supremacy of international law with its concomitants of judicial settlement, treaty observance, and conciliation through diplomacy. It is a Committee of the American Bar Association and is supported by the Association.

Activities

The Committee is devoting its entire attention to the study of international postwar legal problems. Since its appointment, it has held a series of meetings and has prepared a list of fifty-four subjects for study, research, and recommendation. These subjects are divided into three main groups: (1) general subjects of immediate importance, including an international judiciary, mixed arbitral tribunals, and an international cooperative organization; (2) particular legal problems of immediate concern, such as the legal status of decrees and acts of governments in exile; and (3) particular legal problems of less immediate concern, such as the international law of transportation and communication. Several of these subjects have been assigned for study and report either to members of the Committee or to subcommittees or to other committees of the Association. The Committee has promoted the adoption by the ABA of resolutions endorsing the setting up of a world court and mixed arbitral tribunals to which nations may submit their differences to judicial settlement, and the setting up of a postwar cooperative organization to which all nations should adhere. The Committee also has inaugurated an educational campaign designed to quicken the consciousness of lawyers and laymen as to the existence, origins, importance, permanency and indestructibility of international law. The Committee has expressed its willingness to cooperate with other professional, civic, philanthropic, and judicial groups engaged upon the study of war aims and peace objectives.

The work set for itself by the Committee involves a long-range program, to be carried over from one Section administration to another. Progress will be reported by yearly reports and published articles, and by addresses, papers, and discussions presented at Section meetings and general assemblies of the Association, covering the results of investigation of particular problems and doctrines. The studies are expected to lead to the drafting of model conventions in some instances and to recommendations of national and international legislation in others.

Personnel

Members of the Committee include: William E. Masterson, Chairman; Joseph W. Bingham, Edwin M. Borchard, Charles T. Butler, Frederic R. Coudert, Carl V. Essery, Judson F. Faulkner, Ernst Feilchenfeld, Paul M. Herbert, Philip C. Jessup, Howard L. Kern, Arnold W. Knauth, Wil-

liam Draper Lewis, Ralph H. Lutz, James G. Mitchell, Roland S. Morris, W. Hugh Peel, George Wharton Pepper, Whitney North Seymour, Otto C. Sommerich, and Arthur T. Vanderbilt.

American Bar Association: International and Comparative Law Section. Edward W. Allen, Chairman, 1308 Northern Life Tower, Seattle, Washington.

Background

The International and Comparative Law Section of the ABA was created to promote interest, activity, and research in the two fields of international and comparative law, to diffuse knowledge thereof among members of the legal profession and others, and to formulate professional opinion thereon. It is a Section of the ABA, open to all members of the Association who wish to join. It is supported by Section dues supplemented by an Association appropriation.

Activities

This Section of the ABA is primarily interested at present in research in and study of such legal doctrines and problems as may seem desirable as basic and fundamental principles for the establishment of peace following the present world war and for the constitution of an international system, founded on law and order, which may assure maximum justice and equity among nations and the maintenance of a permanent international peace. The Section was charged with responsibility for such research and study by a resolution of the House of Delegates of the Association adopted at Chicago on March 2–3, 1942. This task has been assigned by the Section to one of its committees, the Committee on International Legal Problems Raised by War Conditions, of which Professor William E. Masterson of Temple University is Chairman.

At a general meeting of the Section held in Washington on April 25, 1942, it was unanimously recommended that the House of Delegates approve a resolution that the ABA reaffirm its belief in the necessity of international tribunals which will apply and develop international law, assert the desirability of a declaration of confidence by the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, and endorse the view that "means should be devised to establish and maintain in the postwar world an adequate international judicial system to the end that the rule of law may be established among as within nations, and it asserts the desirability of the cooperation of the United States in the establishment of such a system."

Personnel

The officers of the Section are: Edward W. Allen, Chairman; Mitchell B. Carroll, Vice Chairman; and Major Willard Bunce Cowles, Secretary. A committee to supervise all war and postwar work consists of Major Cowles, David E. Grant, and James Oliver Murdock.

American Federation of Labor. William Green, President, 901 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

The American Federation of Labor was formed on November 15, 1881 to adopt such measures and disseminate such principles among mechanics and laborers of our country as will permanently unite them to secure the recognition of rights to which they are justly entitled, the encouragement and formation of local trade and labor unions and closer federation of such societies through the organization of central trade and labor unions in every city, and the further combination of such bodies into state, territorial and provincial organizations; establishment of national and international trade unions; establishment of departments composed of national or international unions of the same industry; maintenance of an American federation of all national and international trade unions, to aid and assist each other, to secure legislation in the interest of the working people, and influence public opinion, by peaceful and legal methods, in favor of organized labor. The AF of L is a federal organization of trade and labor unions in the United States and Canada supported by membership dues.

Activities

The AF of L is giving major attention to a program of research, education, and action on both domestic and international postwar labor problems. Its Executive Council has called attention from time to time to the need of preparing for the postwar transition period. The 1941 annual convention of the Federation adopted resolutions urging government action to prevent postwar unemployment and the appointment of a Federation committee to study postwar problems. The Executive Council authorized creation of such a committee in January 1942. This committee has been appointed and its members are as listed below. President Green has appointed a committee of labor representatives to advise with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its study of postwar problems.

Pertinent publications include an article in the *American Federationist* for March 1941, entitled,

After the Emergency — What Then?, and Peace Objectives, a report of the Executive Council adopted by the 1942 annual convention in Toronto in October and printed in the Convention Proceedings.

Personnel

The American Federation of Labor Committee on Post-War Planning consists of the following members: Matthew Woll, Chairman; Harvey Brown, David Dubinsky, Richard Gray, George M. Harrison, Agnes Nestor, Reuben Soderstrom, and Milton P. Webster.

American Friends Service Committee. Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Background

The American Friends Service Committee was formed on April 1, 1917 to represent the Society of Friends in fields of social action. It engages in both domestic and foreign projects to express the Quaker principle that constructive and non-violent service can resolve conflicts. It is an incorporated committee of 400 members governed by an executive board of seventeen members. The Committee is composed of representatives of most of the Yearly Meetings of the Society of Friends in the United States. It derives its funds principally from private individuals, organizations, and foundations.

Activities

The Committee is devoting its major activities to war and postwar work both at home and abroad. Abroad, the Committee is engaged in child feeding in war zones, aid to refugees, and other practical relief services for civilians. In the United States, the Committee directs work camps for volunteers to study social-industrial problems and also directs Civilian Public Service Camps for conscientious objectors. Programs for peace education and Pan-American good-will include work projects in Latin America in which young people in the United States can have first-hand experience with Latin American social and economic problems. The Committee's Peace Section is engaged in education to promote international goodwill through various work projects, institutes, and conferences. The Section also is conducting some research and fact-finding on the social, economic, and spiritual basis of a peaceful society. The Social-Industrial Section conducts work projects along similar lines, with special emphasis upon the causes for conflict between racial and industrial groups in the United States. The Foreign Service Section is studying problems of postwar relief and reconstruction. It is actively engaged in relief administration in war areas and in the training of personnel for larger activities in war relief. Present postwar projects in the foreign service field include: child-feeding and relief services in Unoccupied France; rehabilitation and air-raid relief in England; ambulance work and transport of medical supplies in China; services for refugees in Europe, Latin America, and North Africa; research on techniques of relief administration (Dr. Hertha Kraus); and research on the political basis of international order (Bertram Pickard).

Institutes of international relations have been held at Friends University, Grinnell, Reed, Mills, Whittier, Women's College of the U.N.C., Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, Cornell, Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, and Camp Indianola. All were devoted to discussion of postwar problems.

Committee publications on postwar topics include the following:

Pacifist Living Today and Tomorrow, Smith-Edwards, 1941, 80 pp. The report of a seminar at Pendle Hill which includes a list of minimum powers and obligations necessary for an international authority, and a bill of human rights.

A Call to Persons of Goodwill, by Clarence Pickett, Rufus Jones, 1941, 3 pp.

Looking Toward the Postwar World, September 1942, 48 pp. A report of a recent Friends Conference on Peace and Reconstruction, giving the findings of the commissions on Economic Aspects; Political Aspects; Spiritual Aspects; Race Relations, Minorities and Dependent Peoples; and Relief and Reconstruction. A study of these problems from the Friends' point of view.

Friends and Community Service in War and Peace, by Arthur Dunham, 1942, 67 pp. A discussion of community needs and the ways in which Friends can be of service in direct community service activities, in services to foreign born and inter-racial activities, in social service, in civic, educational, and economic activities.

Penn-Craft in Progress, an illustrated report on industrial rehabilitation in western Pennsylvania (in preparation).

An authoritative volume is in preparation on the modern techniques of relief administration based upon the experience of the American Friends Service Committee during the past quarter century, by Dr. Hertha Kraus, under the auspices of the Committee.

Personnel

The officers of the Committee are: Rufus M. Jones, Chairman; Hannah Clothier Hull, Sumner

A. Mills, D. Robert Yarnall, Vice Chairmen; William R. Fogg, Treasurer. Staff members working on postwar relief and reconstruction problems are: Bertram Pickard, Clarence E. Pickett, John F. Rich, and James G. Vail. Edward Miller and Homer E. Morris are working on social industrial problems in the United States. Research and educational work is being done by: Harold Chance, E. A. Schaal, Dan Wilson, E. Raymond Wilson, Institute Secretaries; Allen H. Barr, Mills College; Max Burke, Grinnell College; J. Hershel Coffin, Whittier College; Edwin L. Duckles, Box 123, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Donald Fessler, Reed College; Tom Hunt, Friends University; and George Selleck, 5 Longfellow Park, Cambridge, Mass.

American Geographical Society. John K. Wright, Director, Broadway at 156th Street, New York.

Background

The American Geographical Society was founded in 1852 for the advancement of geographical knowledge. The Society, with a professional staff, is financed by membership dues, endowments, and grants for special projects.

Activities

The Society is devoting about 40 per cent of its attention to research and fact-finding work on postwar problems, both domestic and international. The Society is carrying on postwar projects of a confidential nature for certain agencies of the federal government. Its publications consist of books, maps, and a quarterly journal.

Personnel

Personnel working on postwar problems include: John K. Wright, Director, and other members of the staff.

American Institute of Architects. Walter R. MacCornack, Vice President, 1741 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

The American Institute of Architects was established in 1857. Its Committee on Post-War Reconstruction was appointed in 1940 to assist in working out a long-range program for reconstruction after the war. This is a nation-wide committee which will later form committees in each chapter region. The Committee is financed by appropriations from the normal income of the Institute, which is derived from dues from members and investments.

Activities

The Committee on Post-War Reconstruction is principally interested in the reconstruction of American urban and rural areas. Its work is largely educational and action-promoting on the domestic side, but with a good deal of interest in international affairs. It plans to cooperate in urban and rural reconstruction with similar agencies in England, Canada, and Australia. The following problems are on the Committee's postwar agenda: full employment, money, taxation, reassessment methods, deflation of excessive land values, legislation, decentralization of cities, regional planning, neighborhood units, transportation and transit, recreation, urban and rural housing policy, private versus government construction, methods of reducing construction costs, unfair practices, and financing.

Personnel

Walter R. MacCornack is Chairman of the Institute Committee on Post-War Reconstruction. The Institute has no staff members working on postwar problems. The work being done by the Institute is all voluntary service by practicing architects in the United States.

American Jewish Committee: Research Institute on Peace and Post-War Problems. Max Gottschalk, Director, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Background

The Institute was established on November 1, 1940 as a special department of the American Jewish Committee. Its purpose is to investigate and collate data and publish those facts that will afford a better understanding of the present situation of the Jews and will expedite their postwar rehabilitation. Its work is under the supervision of a Committee on Peace Studies, headed by Professor Morris R. Cohen.

Activities

The program of the Institute, devoid of any partisan objectives, is determined by the plight of the Jews. The studies undertaken are derivatives of the larger problems which will undoubtedly confront a war-ridden world. In view of the probable modifications that will occur in the political, economic, and social life of the existing system, the Institute has divided its program in three sections: political, economic, legal, and social questions; problems of migration and colonization; and problems of relief and reconstruction.

The program of study of Section 1 includes the following: (1) a survey of the situation of the

Jews in the Nazi-invaded countries in order to evaluate the changes and transformations in the life of the Jews; (2) a study of the shifting international scene and the realignment of political, economic, social and cultural forces in the world; (3) analysis of the various plans and proposals for postwar reconstruction in order to ascertain the extent to which they would relieve the problems of vital concern to Jews or provide a framework within which Jewish questions may be solved; and (4) an investigation of specific problems relating to the political, economic, religious, social and cultural life of Jews.

The program of study of Section 2 includes: (1) a survey of Palestine and other countries of potential migration of Jews; (2) a study of political, economic, financial, and legal questions involved in migration and colonization; and (3) examination of past experiences as a guide for the future.

The program of Section 3 includes: (1) an investigation of relief problems on the basis of current and potential needs of the Jewish communities; (2) investigation of the possibilities of coordinating relief measures predicated on long-range constructive purposes; (3) survey of various relief programs of national and international bodies; and (4) investigation of the problems of the economic and social integration of the Jewish population in those countries where the problems are most acute.

Its research is generally devoted to problems directly focused on postwar reconstruction. Those studies which are of popular interest are published and the others are filed for future reference for those who will represent the Jews in postwar deliberations.

In January 1942 the Institute also inaugurated an educational program. It has undertaken to publish a series of pamphlets entitled, Jews and the Post-War World, as well as a Study Course in Jewish Post-War Problems. The educational program is designed to stimulate discussion of Jewish postwar problems and to provide the public with ready reference material.

Studies completed* or in an advanced stage of preparation†:

The Judicial Settlement of Claims of Jews for Compensation and Restoration of Rights, by Siegfried H. Goldschmidt.*

An International Bill of Rights and Its Effect on Jews and Jewish Problems, by Hersch Lauterpacht.†

The Jewish Relief Problem in the Past and the Likely Requirements after the Present War, by Alexander Shapiro.†

The Legal Status of Stateless Persons, by Mark Vishniak.*

New Plans for Organized Migration and Colonization by Private and Public Bodies, by Paul van Zeeland.*

Attempts to Regulate Jewish Migrations in the 19th and 20th Centuries, by Mark Wischnitzer.†

Surveys of Countries of Potential Migration.*

Resettlement Possibilities for European Members of the Academic Professions in Argentina, Brazil and Chile, by Siegfried Garbuny.*

Jewish Adjustment to Agriculture and Other Pioneer Tasks in Palestine, by Ben Halpern.*

Nazi Plans for the Economic Reconstruction of Europe, by Joachim Haniel.*

Germany's New Order, by Franz Neumann.*

Relationship of the Various Ukrainian Parties and Movements to the Problem of the Jews in the Ukraine, by Arnold Margolin.*

The Social and Economic Life of the Jews in Austria 1918–1938, by Hermann Oppenheim.†

Post-War Reconstruction of the Jewish Community in Poland (cooperative project).†

Three Years of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, by Moses Moskowitz, reprinted from Political Science Quarterly, September 1942.

The Jewish Situation in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, by Moses Moskowitz, reprinted from Jewish Social Studies, January 1942.

Hitler's Plan for Madagascar, by Eugene Hevesi, reprinted from Contemporary Jewish Record, August 1941.

The New Order in Poland, by Simon Segal, Knopf, New York, 1942, 286 pp.*

Political and Cultural Aspects of Jewish Post-War Problems, by Abraham G. Duker, reprinted from Jewish Social Service Quarterly, September 1942.

Jewish Experiences in National Autonomy in Eastern Europe, by Kurt Stillschweig.*

Attitude of Labor Movements Towards Jews, by Ignaz Kandel.†

Liberal Democracy and the Future of the Jews, by Michael Heilperin.†

Agricultural Resettlement and Cooperative Communities and Their Implication for Jews in the Post-War World, by H. Infield.†

The Situation of the Jews in North Africa, by Edward Kleinlerer.†

The Situation of the Jews in Lebanon, Iraq and Iran, by Ludwik Hausknecht.†

Experiences in Retraining of Jews in Eastern Europe Between the Two Wars, by Bernard Weinryb.†

Anti-Jewish Legislation in Europe, 1939–1942.†

Pamphlet series:

Jewish Emancipation: A Selection of Documents, by Raphael Mahler, 1942, 71 pp.

Jewish Emancipation Under Attack, by Bernard D. Weinryb, with an Introduction by Abraham G. Duker, 1942, 95 pp.

Governments-in-Exile on Jewish Rights, by the Members of the Institute, 1942, 66 pp.

Jews in Agriculture, by Raphael Mahler.*

Documents on Soviet Policy Concerning Jews, by Abraham G. Duker.†

Bibliographical Bulletin on Jewish Post-War Problems, by Abraham G. Duker.†

Jewish Migrations — Past Experiences and Post-War Needs, by Eugene Kulisher.*

Preparation by Jews for the Paris Peace Conference, by Moses Moskowitz.*

Jewish Post-War Problems — A Study Course in Eight Units.

This material has been prepared for the use of study groups: (1) Why Study Post-War Problems; (2) The Two World Wars — A Comparison and Contrast; (3) How We Prepared for the Peace During the First World War; (4) Jews Between the Two World Wars; (5) Jewish Rights in the World To Be; (6) Palestine in the New World; (7) Economic Reconstruction and Migration; and (8) Jewish Survival in the Democracy of the Future.

Personnel

Committee on Peace Studies: Morris R. Cohen, Chairman. Research Institute on Peace and Post-War Problems: Max Gottschalk, Director; Abraham G. Duker, Editor; Eugene Hevesi, Milton Himmelfarb, Moses Moskowitz (in the armed forces), Simon Segal, and Louis Shub.

American Law Institute. William Draper Lewis, Director, 3400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Background

The American Law Institute was established on February 23, 1923 to improve the law and its administration. It has a Council of thirty-four members elected by the membership; and two classes of membership: (1) official members — Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, senior judges of the ten United States Circuit Courts of Appeal, Chief Justices of the highest courts of the several states, deans of law schools, members of the Association of American Law Schools, presidents of state bar associations; and (2) 850 life members. It is financed by donations for specific projects from foundations and individuals.

Activities

The only postwar project on which the Institute is now engaged is an International Bill of Rights to which it is devoting approximately 40 per cent of its activity. The ultimate publication (1943 or 1944) will contain the conclusions reached with full explanations. The activity of the Institute is primarily group work in which experts develop statements of law and suggestions in the form of model acts, etc., for its improvement. There is also considerable research work and some fact-finding in connection with this group work; the remaining activity is confined to educational work explaining recommendations for the improvement of law and its administration.

Personnel

The composition of the group working on the International Bill of Rights is for the present confidential.

American Maritime Council. J. E. Otterson, Chairman, 11 Broadway, New York.

Background

The American Maritime Council was incorporated May 29, 1942 to survey all the factors relating to the future of the American shipbuilding and shipping industry, and to develop plans and recommendations relative to the future of these interrelated industries as a guide to the determination of private and public policies. It is an incorporated non-profit organization set up on the basis of committees within the industries concerned which support it.

Activities

The Council is devoting major attention to an action program, based on research, in the field of postwar domestic and international shipping problems. It acts as a clearinghouse for the exchange of information in this field and assists in research studies which are being carried on in pursuit of its objectives. It hopes to provide a channel for more complete and organized cooperation between the maritime industry and the government in working out the future destiny of the American merchant marine. The Council expects to undertake studies covering our water-borne foreign commerce, ship design, shipbuilding and ownership, ship operation and ownership, marine insurance, admiralty law, banking and finance, and public relations. Committees have been formed by the Council to deal with each of these subjects. Full use is being made of existing studies, reports and statistical material available in government departments, trade associations, edu-

cational, and banking institutions, and the cooperation and assistance of their technical and statistical staffs will be availed of wherever possible. The facilities of the Division of Economics and Statistics of the Maritime Commission have been placed at the disposal of the Council.

The only publication of the Council to date is a 10-page address delivered by its Chairman on October 15, 1942 in New York before the 16th Annual Convention of the Propeller Club of the United States and the American Merchant Marine Conference, entitled, The Purposes of the American Maritime Council.

Personnel

The Chairmen of the Council Committees mentioned above have been drawn from the membership of the Council, and the Secretaries of these Committees constitute the staff of the Council.

Henry F. Grady is Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and R. R. Adams is Vice Chairman. Alexander V. Dye is directing the research work of this Committee.

Admiral H. L. Vickery is Chairman of the Committee on Ship Design and H. Gerrish Smith is Chairman of the Shipbuilding Committee.

Basil Harris is Chairman of the Committee on Ship Operation, and Edward P. Farley, B. B. Howard, A. J. McCarthy, and M. M. Noon are Chairmen of Sub-Committees which are studying the various phases of ship operating. Charles L. Wheeler is Chairman of a Special Committee on the West Coast, and Frazer A. Bailey also is Chairman of a West Coast Committee on Ship Operating.

John E. Slater is Chairman of the Committee on Ship Operating — Economic, Henry H. Reed is Chairman of the Marine Insurance Committee, and Cletus Keating is Chairman of the Committee on Admiralty Law.

American Peace Society. Philip Marshall Brown, President, 734 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

The American Peace Society was founded in 1828 to promote the principles of international peace through justice; to advance in every proper way the general use of conciliation, arbitration, judicial methods, and other peaceful means of avoiding and adjusting differences among nations, to the end that right shall rule might in a law-governed world. It was incorporated on February 24, 1848 by special act of the legislature of Massachusetts. The Society is composed of its executive officers, a board of directors, a national advisory council, and members paying dues. The principal source of its income is from the Permanent Peace Fund established in 1856 and administered by a board of trustees. In addition, the Society receives membership dues and individual donations.

Activities

As the main object of the Society is the promotion of international order and organization, it is now devoting almost its entire activities to problems of international postwar reconstruction. The Society publishes an official quarterly, *World Affairs,* which contains numerous articles on postwar organization for peace. During 1942 the Society conducted a Round Table for the study of postwar problems. At present it is conducting an essay contest on the subject, Collaboration Between the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations for Postwar World Order.

Personnel

Philip Marshall Brown, President; A. Curtis Wilgus, Acting Secretary; and Mabel W. S. Call are working on postwar problems.

American Planning and Civic Association. Harlean James, Executive Secretary, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

Background

This Association was established first as the American Civic Association in 1904 by a merger of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association (1897) and the National League for Civic Improvement (1901). In 1935 the American Civic Association merged with the National Conference on City Planning to form the American Planning and Civic Association. The Association is dedicated to the education of the American people to an understanding and appreciation of: local, state, regional, and national planning for the best use of urban and rural land, and of water and other natural resources; the safeguarding and planned use of local and national parks; the conservation of natural scenery; the advancement of higher ideals of life and civic beauty in America; the improvement of living conditions; and the fostering of wider educational facilities in schools and colleges. It is an Association of individual members, associations, libraries, government bureaus and similar groups, who maintain membership of various classes. It is supported by membership dues, individual contributions, and foundation grants.

Activities

The Association's principal postwar interests are in urban rehabilitation and the development of the national parks. It is giving major attention to a program of education and action in these fields. The Association publishes *The American Planning and Civic Annual* and *Planning and Civic Comment,* a quarterly magazine which contains many articles and editorials on postwar planning. It cooperates closely with the National Resources Planning Board.

Personnel

Harlean James is Editor of the *Annual* and Dora A. Padgett is Editor of *Planning and Civic Comment.*

American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Clarence E. Davies, Secretary, 29 West 39th Street, New York.

Background

The ASME was formed in 1880 to promote the art and science of mechanical engineering and the allied arts and sciences; to encourage original research; to foster engineering education; to advance the standards of engineering; to promote the intercourse of engineers among themselves and with allied technologists; and, severally and in cooperation with other engineering and technical societies, to broaden the usefulness of the engineering profession. It is a voluntary association of members of the profession governed by a council composed of the president, five past presidents, and seven vice presidents, with nine managers and a treasurer, standing and special committees, professional divisions, technical committees, local sections, and student branches. It is supported by membership dues and proceeds from publications.

Activities

The Society is interested in both domestic and international postwar problems and is devoting a minor share of its activity to research and educational work thereon. Its postwar projects include the following activities:

1. Postwar Planning Committee. A joint committee of presidents and secretaries of the four founder engineering societies, which are: the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

2. Inter-American Engineering Cooperation Committee. A subcommittee of the Inter-American Development Commission, a joint committee of five engineering societies, which are: the four founder engineering societies plus the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

3. ASME Program for Postwar Planning. To orient the Society's thinking in industrial and engineering development.

4. Industrial Conservation Committee. Industrial salvage and conservation, reclamation of waste.

The Society publishes *Mechanical Engineering,* a monthly. It contains technical articles, editorials and papers, including material on postwar planning over a period of more than two years.

Personnel

Clarence E. Davies is Secretary of the Society and Ernest Hartford is Executive Assistant Secretary. Ralph E. Flanders represents the ASME on the Joint Committee on Postwar Planning and Arthur M. Greene, Jr. represents it on the Joint Committee on Inter-American Engineering Cooperation. J. N. Landis is Chairman of the Society's Program for Postwar Planning and Allan R. Cullimore and W. D. Ennis are members. The Industrial Conservation Committee is composed of J. N. Landis, Chairman, Harold B. Bergen, W. G. Blake, F. D. Carvin, A. R. Mumford, and A. M. Perrin.

American Society of Planning Officials. Walter H. Blucher, Executive Director, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Background

ASPO was established in 1935 to promote efficiency of public administration in land and community planning. It is incorporated in Illinois as a non-profit organization and is supported by a subvention from the Spelman Fund of New York, supplemented by membership dues and sale of publications.

Activities

ASPO's major postwar interest is in community planning and urban redevelopment in the United States. It is carrying on a program of research and education in these fields. The Society holds occasional conferences on war and postwar local planning problems and issues memoranda to its members on the matters discussed. It also participates in the annual National Conference on Planning, which is directed by its Executive Director, and publishes the proceedings thereof. The 1942 Conference, held in Indianapolis in May, was devoted almost entirely to consideration of war and postwar problems.

The Society acts as a clearinghouse for all kinds

of planning information and related activities. Through its publications, its inquiry service, and its informal field service, it carries on an active program of education for better planning theory and practice. At present, it is chiefly concerned to keep planning commissions and technicians aware of their present and postwar responsibilities; to obtain greater recognition from wartime agencies of the need of utilizing trained planning skills and proven techniques in their operations; and to assist planning agencies at all levels of government in formulating sound programs of postwar redevelopment.

ASPO publications on postwar topics include: National Conference on Planning, 1942 — Proceedings, 1942, 228 pp.; and Planning for the Postwar Period and Postwar Problems of Cities, two addresses by Walter H. Blucher. Other publications pertinent either to present or postwar community planning programs are: A Program for the Use of Tax-Abandoned Lands, 1942, 38 pp., and The Subdivision of Land, A Guide for Municipal Officials in the Regulation of Land Subdivision, by Robert E. Merriam, 1942, 37 pp. As part of its activity directed toward planning for the postwar period, the Society maintains close relationships with planners and housers in many Latin American countries. It has recently published, A Directory of Latin American Planners and Housers, for distribution in Latin American countries.

Personnel

Walter H. Blucher is Executive Director of the Society and Barbara Terrett is Assistant to the Director.

American Trade Association Executives. Vincent P. Ahearn, President, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

Background

Organized in 1920, the American Trade Association Executives provides a common ground where men and women representing all types and kinds of associations may pool their interests and share in the interchange of information and opinion. In its broader aspects, the ATAE seeks to establish a better and wider public understanding of the purposes and functions of responsible trade associations, the professional standards of service and conduct which they maintain, and the character of service they render. It endeavors to secure recognition and appreciation of the trade association as an effective instrument for developing standards of business and providing an approach to larger public questions. The ATAE is an association of the executives of national, regional, state, and local trade associations in the United States, and is supported by membership dues.

Activities

In addition to its normal activities, the Association set up a Committee on Trade Association Participation in Post War Planning in December 1941 to assemble information regarding what trade associations are now doing to anticipate postwar conditions; to define so far as practicable what trade associations may properly do in this field; and to confer with governmental and other agencies which are, or may become, engaged in studies of postwar problems.

Personnel

The members of the ATAE Post War Planning Committee are: Earl Constantine, Chairman; C. Stewart Comeaux, Wilson Compton, Roscoe C. Edlund, H. E. Foreman, Henry P. Fowler, Frederic R. Gamble, A. P. Haske, Pyke Johnson, Herman H. Lind, Richard M. McClure, Herbert U. Nelson, Frank Rising, R. S. Smethurst, Walter S. Tower, Theodore E. Veltfort, and Warren N. Watson.

Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., The. H. E. Foreman, Managing Director, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

Background

This Association was established in 1919 to improve relations with the general public, improve the business relations within the construction industry, and protect the legitimate market for the services of general contractors. The AGC is a nation-wide trade association. Some general contractors are members directly of the national association. Others are members through their membership in the one hundred chapters and branches throughout the country. The principal source of income is from dues paid by the membership.

Activities

Its principal field of postwar interest is in domestic construction, both public and private, although it likewise has an international interest. Because of concentration on war work, the Association's activities on postwar planning have been chiefly consulting with other organizations concerning planning that they have undertaken, reviewing such planning and calling the attention of the AGC membership to the subject. An increased portion of the Association's activity is being devoted to postwar problems now that the

peak of war construction in the United States has been passed. The Association has issued no publications directly focused on postwar topics. President Dan W. Kimball and Leverett Lyon, Chief Executive Officer, Chicago Association of Commerce, discussed the postwar prospects of the construction industry on one of the "Victory — and You!" series of radio programs sponsored by the United States Chamber of Commerce and the Mutual Broadcasting System on October 15, 1942.

Personnel

The principal staff member working on postwar problems is H. E. Foreman, Managing Director, a member of the special committee on postwar planning of the American Trade Association Executives. Two former presidents of the Association are members of the Board of the United States Chamber of Commerce assigned to the Construction and Civic Development Committee — E. P. Palmer, of New York City, Chairman of the Committee, and W. A. Klinger, of Sioux City, Iowa. This Committee has given study to the problem of urban development after the war.

Association of American Colleges. Guy E. Snavely, Executive Director, 19 West 44th Street, New York.

Background

This Association was formed in 1915 for the promotion of higher education in all its forms in the colleges of liberal arts and sciences which shall become members of this Association, and the prosecution of such plans as may make more efficient the institutions included in its membership. The Association is incorporated under the membership corporation laws of the State of New York. Its management is in the hands of a board of directors composed of the president, vice president, treasurer, executive director, and four additional members. The Executive Director is responsible for the operation and administration of the Association. It is supported by membership dues.

Activities

The Association has a minor interest in domestic postwar educational problems. The nature of its work is educational and action-promoting. The Association provides consultative and advisory service on college administration and education, maintains a reference circulating library, and conducts research in problems of the curriculum, music, and the college library. From time to time it undertakes projects serving some specialized educational purpose, as for example, the Library Project, the Arts Program, and the Commission on Cultural Relations with Latin-American Countries. A committee of college presidents has been appointed, under the chairmanship of the president of Brown University, to consider the relationship of the colleges to the postwar world. No publications are proposed other than the printing of the committee report in the annual proceedings published in the March issue of the Association's quarterly *Bulletin*.

Personnel

The membership of the Commission on Colleges and Post-War Problems is composed of the following college presidents: Henry M. Wriston, Brown University, Chairman; Remsen D. Bird, Occidental College; Gordon K. Chalmers, Kenyon College; Harry D. Gideonse, Brooklyn College; Mildred H. McAfee, Wellesley College; Felix Morley, Haverford College; Charles J. Smith, Roanoke College; E. V. Stanford, Villanova College; John J. Tigert, University of Florida; Ernest H. Wilkins, Oberlin College; and Director Stephen Duggan, Institute of International Education.

Association of American Railroads: Railroad Committee for the Study of Transportation. R. V. Fletcher, Chairman, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

Background

This Committee was organized in 1942, by authority of the board of directors of the Association of American Railroads, to determine through research the probable place of the railroad industry in the postwar economy of the United States. The expenses of the Committee are borne out of the general funds of the Association. A number of subcommittees have been selected to study various aspects of the railroad problem.

Activities

The Committee is primarily interested in studying the postwar position and prospects of the railroad industry, although it is devoting attention to other forms of transportation as well. In preparation for this task, it has developed a program of research and has outlined methods of procedure. No publication plans have yet been made.

Personnel

The members of the Committee are as follows: R. V. Fletcher, Chairman; B. H. Meyer, Consultant; and forty-four railroad officials.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc. Roscoe C. Edlund, Manager, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Background

This Association was organized in 1926 for the purpose of collecting and circulating information valuable and useful to the public with reference to the use of soap and allied products; investigating the nature and use of glycerine and kindred substances and disseminating information with reference thereto; and promoting the best interests of producers of these products. It is a national trade association of the soap and glycerine manufacturers financed by dues from member companies.

Activities

The Association is carrying on a program of technical research and education, with some attention to postwar domestic industrial problems. It is engaged in research in the uses of glycerine and is keeping a watchful eye on the development of new industrial uses for soap, such as in synthetic rubber. It is also working with government agencies toward developing and assuring adequate supplies of fats and oils, including promotion of the salvage of waste fats.

Personnel

Roscoe C. Edlund, Manager, and N. N. Dalton are the principal staff members working on postwar problems of the industry.

Association of Reserve City Bankers. Joseph J. Schroeder, Secretary, 105 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Background

The Association of Reserve City Bankers was founded in 1912. It consists of officers of banks located in reserve cities which carry the reserve accounts of correspondent banks. Its chief aims are the encouragement of a progressive spirit of cooperation, the correction of abuses, the prevention and adjustment of disagreements and controversies, and the study of the business which will make possible the dissemination of accurate information and authenticated statistics.

Activities

An intensive re-examination of basic problems of banking and finance has been in active operation for five years, conducted by the National Bureau of Economic Research (q.v.) at the suggestion of the Association and supported by grants from the Board of Trustees of the Banking Research Fund of the Association and from private foundations and other sources. Research activities have been characterized by a high degree of adaptability to changing conditions and problems. In accordance with this concept of flexibility, research activities during the war period are being immediately focused on war financing problems; later, when the financial effects of the war have become more definite, research can be directed to postwar problems. At present, the National Bureau, with Association and foundation support, is engaged in the following studies: (1) War Financing and the Banks, World Wars I and II; (2) the Effect of War on Bank Lending and Investing; (3) the Effect of War on Business Financial Structure; and (4) the Effect of War Financing on Financial Organization in Canada and Great Britain.

Personnel

Benjamin H. Beckhart is Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Banking Research Fund of the Association of Reserve City Bankers. (For research personnel and publications *see* the National Bureau of Economic Research.)

Biosophical Institute, Inc. Frederick Kettner, President, 1977 Broadway, New York.

Background

The Biosophical Institute was established in 1923 to carry out a program of character education for youth and adults and to promote democracy, peace, tolerance, mutual understanding, and world citizenship. It is a membership corporation supported by dues and contributions.

Activities

The Institute is devoting its entire activities to educational work for the above objectives. A Peace Research Center of the Institute is doing research on problems of a lasting peace. It advocates creation of a World Academy of Democracy, establishment of a Secretary of Peace in the federal government, formation of peace research centers, study of plans for a workable federation of nations, a program of Inter-American activities, a religion and science movement, Peace Chairs in universities, a Congress of Democracy, and a Global Four Freedoms Day. The Institute gives courses on education for democracy, trains youth groups in character culture and peace education, sponsors radio programs, produces and distributes films, publishes booklets and pamphlets, and *The Biosophical Review,* a quarterly edited by Dr. Frederick Kettner, containing articles on the ethical-social and spiritual approach to postwar problems.

Personnel

The principal members of the Institute staff are: Bernard V. Hall, Executive Vice President; Fran-

cis Merchant, Director of Programs; and Edith Montlack, Director of Cultural Activities. The members of its Postwar Research and Planning Committee are: Stephen P. Joffre, Chairman; Edgar Beston, Anatole J. Garnett, Robert Langer, Norman Roberts, Joseph Stanley, Nat R. Stiles, and Burton Stone.

Board of Economic Warfare. Milo Perkins, Executive Director, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

This Board was established by executive order on July 30, 1941 for the purpose of developing and coordinating policies, plans, and programs designed to protect and strengthen the international economic relations of the United States in the interest of national defense. It is one of the war agencies of the federal government and is financed by federal appropriations.

Activities

The Board is authorized, in connection with its coordinating and advisory functions, to make investigations and to advise the President on the relationship of "economic defense" measures to postwar economic reconstruction and on the steps to be taken to protect the trade position of the United States, and to expedite the establishment of sound peacetime international economic relationships. In practice, the Board has not undertaken any specific research projects with a view to the postwar world, being preoccupied with the strengthening and intensification of its economic warfare program. To this end, it has undergone a series of internal reorganizations. At present there are three offices under the Executive Director: the Office of Imports, the Office of Exports, and the Office of Economic Warfare Analysis, each in charge of an Assistant Director. There is also a Division of Occupation and Reconstruction which is preparing materials for use in the War Department: School of Military Government (q.v.), and developing a training program for contact officers in colonial administration and the culture of occupied countries.

Personnel

The Chairman of the Board is Vice President Henry A. Wallace. The other members are: the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Chairman of the War Production Board, the Administrator of the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Milo Perkins is Executive Director; Morris Rosenthal is Assistant Director in charge of Imports; Hector Lazo is Assistant Director in charge of Exports; William T. Stone is Assistant Director in charge of Economic Warfare Analysis; David B. Vaughan is Administrative Officer; and Max Lowenthal is Chief of the Division of Occupation and Reconstruction. The expert personnel and research facilities of the Department of Commerce and the U. S. Tariff Commission were placed at the disposal of the Board in December 1941 for the duration.

Board of Investigation and Research — Transportation. Nelson Lee Smith, Chairman, Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.

Background

This Board was established by the Transportation Act of 1940 to investigate: (1) the relative economy and fitness of carriers by railroad, motor carriers, and water carriers for transportation service, to determine the service for which each type can be developed to provide an adequate national transportation system; (2) the extent of public aids to the carriers; (3) the extent to which taxes are imposed upon them; and (4) other matters in the Board's discretion. The functions of the Board have long-range implications for national transportation policy. The Board is an independent temporary agency of the federal government and is financed by federal appropriations.

Activities

The Board is devoting its major attention to research and fact-finding on domestic transportation problems. All the work of the Board is directed toward the formulation, upon the basis of comprehensive research, of a national transportation policy designed to encourage the development of the several principal types of carrier in accordance with their most economic and efficient uses, to provide a national transportation system adequate for the needs of the country in peace and in war. The staff of the Board consists chiefly of men experienced in transportation matters, and the research is conducted in cooperation with governmental agencies and private organizations.

Reports on the studies of the Board have not yet been completed, but it is expected that the various projects will be concluded substantially in accordance with the following schedule: Interterritorial Freight Rates, January 1943; Public Aids, spring of 1943; Carrier Taxation, by end of pres-

ent fiscal year; Relative Economy and Fitness of Carriers to continue as long as the Board is in existence. The Board filed its annual report to the President and the Congress on September 18, 1942. Its existence has been extended by Presidential proclamation to September 18, 1944.

Personnel

Nelson Lee Smith, Chairman; Robert E. Webb, Vice Chairman; C. E. Childe, member; Talcott M. Banks, Jr., General Counsel; Directors of Research Projects: D. Philip Locklin, Interterritorial Freight Rates; Burton N. Behling, Public Aids; Ronald B. Welch, Carrier Taxation; and John H. Goff, Economic Studies of Carrier Economy and Fitness.

Brookings Institution, The. Harold G. Moulton, President, 722 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

This Institution, devoted to research and training in economics and government, is the outgrowth of the Institute for Government Research, founded in 1916; the Institute of Economics, founded in 1922, and the Robert Brookings Graduate School of Economics and Government, founded in 1924. It seeks to aid constructively in the development of sound national policies and to offer training of a super-graduate character to students of the social sciences, providing from fifteen to twenty fellowships annually for this purpose. It is a non-profit corporation, governed by a self-perpetuating board of trustees. The Institution is financed from its own endowment funds, grants from foundations, and proceeds from the sale of its books.

Activities

The Brookings Institution has recently published a number of studies pertaining to economic problems arising from the war. These include:

Charles O. Hardy, Wartime Control of Prices, 1940, 216 pp.

Meyer Jacobstein and H. G. Moulton, Effects of the Defense Program on Prices, Wages, and Profits, 1941, 44 pp.

Henry P. Seidemann, Curtailment of Non-Defense Expenditures, 1941, 54 pp.

R. Ardenne, German Exploitation of Belgium, 1942, 65 pp.

Fritz Sternberg, German Man Power — The Crucial Factor, 1942, 44 pp.

Charles L. Dearing, Automobile Transportation in the War Effort, 1942, 47 pp.

Louis Marlio, Will Electric Power Be a Bottleneck?, 1942, 70 pp.

Louis Franck, French Price Control, 1942, 57 pp.

Harold W. Metz, Is There Enough Manpower?, 1942, 25 pp.

Three studies dealing with postwar problems have recently been completed:

Arthur C. Millspaugh, Peace Plans and American Choices: The Pros and Cons of World Order, November 1942.

Harold G. Moulton and Karl Schlotterbeck, Collapse or Boom at the End of the War, January 1943.

C. K. Leith, J. W. Furness, and Cleona Lewis, World Minerals and World Peace, February 1943.

Numerous other studies pertaining to postwar problems are under way both in the domestic and the international field.

Personnel

Among the individuals currently participating in these studies are the following: B. F. Chlepner, Manley O. Hudson, Meyer Jacobstein, Lewis Kimmel, Adah L. Lee, Cleona Lewis, John C. McClelland, Louis Marlio, Mildred Maroney, Joseph Mayer, Lewis Meriam, Harold W. Metz, Harold G. Moulton, August W. Nagel, Pitman B. Potter, Karl Schlotterbeck, and Robert M. Weidenhammer.

Bureau of the Budget. Harold D. Smith, Director, 252 State Department Building, Washington, D. C.

Background

The Bureau of the Budget was created by the Budget and Accounting Act of June 10, 1921. The functions of the Bureau are: (1) to assist the President in the preparation of the Budget and the formulation of the fiscal program of the Government; (2) to supervise and control the administration of the Budget; (3) to conduct research in the development of improved plans of administrative management, and to advise the executive departments and agencies of the government with respect to improved administrative organization and practice; (4) to aid the President to bring about more efficient and economical conduct of government service; (5) to assist the President by clearing and coordinating departmental advice on proposed legislation and by making recommendations as to Presidential action on legislative enactments, in accordance with past practice; (6) to assist in the consideration and clearance and, where necessary, in the preparation of proposed Executive orders and proclamations; (7) to plan

and promote the improvement, development, and coordination of federal and other statistical services; and (8) to keep the President informed of the progress of activities by agencies of the government with respect to work proposed, work actually initiated, and work completed, together with the relative timing of work between the several agencies of the government. The Bureau has been a division of the Executive Office of the President since September 8, 1939, and it is financed by federal appropriations.

Activities

The Fiscal Division of the Bureau keeps the Director of the Budget currently informed of the postwar activities of federal agencies in the domestic and international field. It considers the postwar as well as wartime aspects of present and proposed fiscal policies of the federal government and of state and local governments. It is not engaged, however, in original research work concerned exclusively with postwar planning. Other divisions of the Bureau are concerned only incidentally with problems of postwar planning: the Estimates Division and Division of Administrative Management when examining requests and procedures of agencies concerned with postwar planning, and the Division of Statistical Standards when concerned with statistical work of other agencies related to postwar planning.

Personnel

The professional personnel of this Division working on postwar problems includes: J. Weldon Jones, Assistant Director in charge of the Fiscal Division; Gerhard Colm, Paul T. David, Israel M. Labovitz (state and local government), Herman C. Loeffler, and Julius T. Wendzel.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Endowment, 405 West 117th Street, New York; George A. Finch, Secretary of the Endowment, 700 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

The Endowment was founded on December 14, 1910, organized on March 9, 1911, and incorporated in New York on February 20, 1929. The purpose of the Endowment is to hasten the abolition of international war. The Endowment is governed by a board of twenty-eight trustees and has an Administrative Office, a Division of Intercourse and Education, a Division of International Law, and a Division of Economics and History. It is supported by the income from a fund of $10,000,000, the gift of Andrew Carnegie.

Activities

The Endowment is interested in both domestic and international postwar problems. Postwar research and educational work accounts for a major and expanding proportion of its activity.

The Endowment has published numerous studies of an historical and international character, many of which provide rich background material for an understanding of international postwar problems, such as the Economic and Social History of the World War (150 volumes), several series dealing with the Paris Peace Conference, international economic relations, and relations between the United States and Canada (35 volumes), and between the United States and Mexico, all published under the supervision of the Division of Economics and History. The Division of International Law maintains the following collections: Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China; Reports, Proceedings and Conventions of the Hague Peace Conferences; International Conferences of American States; International Legislation; The Hague Court Reports; and World Court Reports; it has also published many volumes of Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States dealing with the early development of inter-American affairs and with Canadian-American relations, and has issued specialized documentary collections in such fields as international plebiscites, nationality laws, diplomatic and consular laws and regulations, and neutrality laws, regulations and treaties. The monthly series entitled *International Conciliation,* published by the Division of Intercourse and Education, contains articles and addresses on vital international questions by leaders of opinion of many countries, the proceedings of international conferences, and the texts of official treaties and statements. For a complete list of the Endowment's publications, see its Summary of Organization Work, 1911–1941, pp. 73–114, and its Year Book for 1942, pp. 137–139.

Current activities are as follows:

1. *The Administrative Office of the Endowment.* The Office is rendering assistance to the government in divers ways, particularly to the State, War and Navy Departments, and the Board of Economic Warfare. The Library of the Endowment, located in Washington, is serving as a center of information and helpful assistance on many international subjects to government departments and agencies working on problems of the war and of the postwar period.

2. *Division of Intercourse and Education.* This division is promoting the discussion of postwar problems among civic, business, labor, and farm

groups and through International Relations Clubs in colleges and universities, and is supplying material and sometimes speakers on such subjects. It is in consultation and collaboration with agencies such as the Committee for Economic Reconstruction, the Central and Eastern European Planning Board, the United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction, and the American Library Association. Among its publications on postwar problems may be listed the following: Commission to Study the Organization of Peace — Preliminary Report and Monographs, April 1941; Leadership of the United States in World Organization for Prosperity and Peace, with Introduction by Nicholas Murray Butler, June 1941; A Symposium on World Organization 1920–1940, September 1941; Commission to Study the Organization of Peace — Second Report — The Transitional Period, April 1942; The Cripps Mission to India, June 1942; Economic Union and Enduring Peace, November 1942.

3. *Division of International Law.* The following studies are in progress: Judicial Organization of the Post-War Period, by Judge Manley O. Hudson, of the Permanent Court of International Justice; General Organization of the Post-War Period — this is the first of a series of studies dealing with the experience of the League of Nations Secretariat that has been started and others will follow; the preparation of an International Bill of Rights in collaboration with the American Law Institute; Legal Aspects of Foreign Investments by Alfonso Rochac — a monograph dealing with the public debt of El Salvador, will be published during 1943 and others in this series may appear later; a special bibliography of the Effect of Foreign Investments on International Relations has been prepared in the Library of the Endowment by Helen Lawrence Scanlon, Librarian, for limited circulation; work upon a project on International Administration has been delayed because of travel difficulties in conferring with administrators from other countries, but a Handbook of International Organizations in the Americas is under preparation by the staff of the Division; the preparation of materials on Military Government has been undertaken with a view to their usefulness in both the war and postwar periods — these materials have been made available only to specialists in the field. The following publications bearing upon the postwar period have recently appeared: American Regulation of Arms Exports, by Elton Atwater, 1941, 287 pp.; Protection of Coastal Fisheries under International Law, by Stefan A. Fiesenfeld, 1942, 296 pp.; The International Economic Law of Belligerent Occupation, by Ernst Feilchenfeld, 1942, 181 pp.

4. *Division of Economics and History.* This Division is completing several series of publications dealing with international economic problems and relations of the United States with Canada and with Mexico. It cooperates with the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, the reports of which are referred to above. Under this Division also is carried on the cooperation of the Endowment with the International Chamber of Commerce through the Joint Committee for Economic Reconstruction appointed in 1935 to study the economic problems of international relations under the chairmanship of Thomas J. Watson. The following publications were issued by the Joint Committee in one volume under the heading of, The Improvement of Commercial Relations Between Nations, and The Problem of Monetary Stabilization — separate memoranda from the economists consulted by the Joint Committee and practical conclusions of the Experts Committee appointed by the Joint Committee, International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, 1936, 417 pp. The Joint Committee also issued, International Economic Reconstruction: An Economists' and Businessmen's Survey of the Main Problems of Today, International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, 1936, 225 pp. In accordance with the plan of work adopted by the Joint Committee at a meeting at The Hague on March 8, 1940, the work of the American Section is directed to the needs of the national economy in the United States. Reports have been rendered to the American Section by its economic advisers, J. B. Condliffe and J. A. Brown.

Personnel

Nicholas Murray Butler, Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education; Malcolm W. Davis, Associate Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education; Philip C. Jessup, Director of the Division of International Law; George A. Finch, Associate Director of the Division of International Law; James T. Shotwell, Director of the Division of Economics and History; Helen Lawrence Scanlon, Librarian of the Endowment.

Catholic Association for International Peace. Francis E. McMahon, President, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

This Association was established in 1927 to further, in accord with the teachings of the Church, the "Peace of Christ in the Kingdom of Christ," through the preparation and distribution of stud-

ies applying Christian teaching to international life. It is a membership organization working through committees and supported by dues.

Activities

The Association is chiefly interested at present in postwar international problems and is devoting a major part of its activity to research, publication, education, and action in this field. It has published two pamphlets on postwar subjects: America's Peace Aims, 1941, 48 pp., and The World Society, 1941, 48 pp.; and a chart comparing three programs for peace and postwar reconstruction, 2 pp. mimeographed. It has two reports in preparation: Transition to Peace and Inter-American Collaboration.

Personnel

Dr. Charles P. O'Donnell is Chairman of the CAIP Committee on Postwar World.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America. Ralph Bradford, General Manager, 1615 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

The Chamber was formed in 1912 for the purpose of encouraging trade and commercial intercourse among the states, the territories, and the insular possessions of the United States of America and with foreign nations, and of promoting cooperation among chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and other business and industrial organizations of the United States, increasing their efficiency and extending their usefulness. It is intended to secure cooperative action in advancing the common purposes of its members, uniformity and equity in business usages and laws, and proper consideration and concentration of opinion upon questions affecting the financial, commercial, civic, and industrial interests of the country at large. In form, the Chamber is an organization of chambers of commerce and trade associations, numbering approximately 1,700. These organization members are the governing members, determining all policies and electing the directors. It is financed by membership dues.

Activities and Personnel

The Chamber is interested in both domestic and international postwar problems to which it devotes a minor portion of its attention. The nature of its work is research and fact-finding, followed by formulation of conclusions by representative committees. When the conclusions are accepted by the organization membership through a two-thirds majority of votes cast, the conclusions are supported by educational activities.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is focusing its attention upon current developments affecting industry and commerce in the United States, in the belief that measures now taken should have such form and such purposes that they will lessen the tasks and problems of the postwar period. The Chamber is concerned with problems of national defense, transportation, merchant marine, natural resources, employment relations, federal finance, taxation, prices, foreign trade, etc. At the same time, surveys are being made with respect to postwar operations and employment as now foreseen by plant managers, the extent and consequences of conversion of plants from war production to production for civilian needs, and the consumer demands that will have accumulated. An Economic Policy Committee is exploring developments and trends growing out of war policies, with particular reference to the problems that will be caused in the period of postwar adjustment. This committee is considering all proposals from responsible sources relating to postwar problems.

Church Peace Union. Henry A. Atkinson, General Secretary, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Background

The Church Peace Union was founded in 1914 for the purpose of interesting, arousing, and organizing the churches and religious agencies to work together in behalf of world peace. It is a union of Protestant churches endowed by Andrew Carnegie. An affiliate is the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, founded in 1914 to promote international friendship and peace. The latter is supported by a grant from the Church Peace Union and by voluntary contributions from members.

Activities

The Church Peace Union is devoting its major activity to education and action on both domestic and international postwar problems. Its postwar projects are carried on through institutes and the organization of study groups on world order. The World Alliance is devoting its major work to education and action on both domestic and international postwar problems. Although an autonomous body, it works very closely with the Church Peace Union, and its projects are, for the most part, combined with those of the Church Peace Union.

The Union has published:

Henry A. Atkinson, The Churches, the War and the Peace, 1942, 10 pp., o.p.

Henry A. Atkinson, Win the War — Win the Peace: The Story of Four Pacific Coast Institutes, issued jointly with the World Alliance for International Friendship, 1942, 67 pp.

M. Searle Bates, Half of Humanity, 1942, 48 pp.

Peace Aims: A Statement by the Trustees of the Church Peace Union, 1941, 8 pp.

The World Alliance has published:

Richard M. Fagley, The Study of Peace Aims in the Local Church, issued jointly with the Church Peace Union, 1941, 20 pp.

Richard M. Fagley, To Build a Better World: International Problems for Religious Young People, 1941, 48 pp.

Liston Pope, Religious Proposals for World Order: An Analysis of Thirty-four Statements, issued jointly with the Church Peace Union, 1941, 24 pp.

The American Churches and World Order: Study Packet, issued jointly with the Council for Social Action, 1942.

The Christian Church and World Order, issued by the Commission of the Churches for International Friendship and Social Responsibility in England and printed in the United States by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and the World Alliance, 1942, 28 pp.

News Letter, issued ten times a year, 8 pp.

Personnel

Henry A. Atkinson is General Secretary of both the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches. Staff members working on postwar problems also include: G. S. Barker, Richard M. Fagley, and Harry N. Holmes.

Columbia University: Teachers College, Institute of Adult Education. Morse A. Cartwright, Executive Officer, 525 West 120th Street, New York.

Background

The Institute was established on October 1, 1941 for the purpose of conducting an intensive study of the opportunities, problems, materials, and methods of adult education, and for assistance in the training of leaders and workers in the field. It is an administrative unit — an integral part of Teachers College, Columbia University. Its principal source of income is a grant of $350,000 made by the Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation of New York to Teachers College, Columbia University, expendable over a ten-year period.

Activities

About one third of the Institute's activity was devoted during 1942 to research and fact-finding on domestic postwar problems. The chief postwar activity of the Institute has been the formation during the last year of a Commission of Postwar Training and Adjustment. From the meetings of this Commission and its Working Group has come a publication entitled, Postwar Training and Adjustment, published by the Bureau of Publications of Teachers College, Columbia University, for the Institute, June 1942, 54 pp.

Personnel

Morse A. Cartwright, Executive Officer of the Institute; Dorothy Rowden, Associate; and Frank Ernest Hill (part-time) are the principal personnel working on postwar problems.

Columbia University: Training in International Administration. Schuyler C. Wallace, Director, 431 West 117th Street, New York.

Background

The Program of Training in International Administration at Columbia University was launched on August 17, 1942 for the development of personnel capable of performing tasks of an administrative nature which Americans may be called upon to perform in such countries or territories as the United Nations may liberate or occupy. These tasks are envisaged as ranging from those of the officer charged with maintaining security and administering temporarily the governments of the area occupied, to those of the economic expert assisting in the rehabilitation and management of local economic institutions, or of the social worker who administers relief. The training program is organized as an institute within Columbia University and is entirely supported by University funds. It is not officially sponsored by any department of the federal government.

Activities

All of the time of the Program is dedicated to training for postwar work in liberated or occupied countries. It is not concerned with the framing of plans or policies, but solely with the training of personnel to help in administering whatever plans are adopted. A number of general courses are offered, designed to furnish background for the group as a whole, but each trainee is required to specialize in a restricted geographic

area to which he devotes the major portion of his attention. In connection with each region extensive consideration is given to its physical and economic geography, its political, social, and economic history, its political, legal, and economic institutions, and its languages and local customs. The Program includes a seminar on problems of military administration, economic rehabilitation, and relief. The course runs for twelve months divided into a presession of six weeks, three quarter-sessions of twelve weeks, and a postsession of six weeks, making forty-eight weeks all told. The Program is open to a limited number of qualified individuals, officials, or private citizens. Applicants with experience in international relief work, foreign residence, mastery of foreign languages, or administrative experience are given preference. Tuition for the entire course is $800.

Personnel

The principal members of the faculty of the Program are at present: Jan Broek, Joseph P. Chamberlain, Lawrence H. Chamberlain, Claire Holt, Philip C. Jessup, Felix Keesing, Ralph Linton, Arthur M. Macmahon, Nathaniel Peffer, and Schuyler C. Wallace. As the course develops other members of the Faculty of Political Science will take an increasing part. Every language department in the University also participates in the Program.

Commerce Department: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, International Economics and Statistics Unit. August Maffry, Chief, Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

Background

The International Economics and Statistics Unit was established in the Division of International Economy of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in November 1942 by the consolidation of the International Economics Unit with the Coordination of International Statistics Unit. Its purpose is to assemble in readily usable form the basic foreign trade and related statistics of the United States and other countries; to collect, analyze, and disseminate information on the balance-of-payments and international investment position of the United States; to identify and report dislocations of established trade, transportation, and foreign exchange arising from the impact of the war; to study and report on the short-run effects and the probable long-run implications of the changes in international economic relationships during the war with a view to building up a body of economic and commercial data as a basis for the re-establishment of postwar commercial relationships.

Activities

The International Economics and Statistics Unit is making a study of the international balance-of-payments position of the United States during the interwar period for the purpose of providing a foundation for war and postwar policies affecting international finance. The facilities of the Unit together with the related facilities of the Bureau in the international field were placed in December 1941 at the disposal of the Board of Economic Warfare for the duration of the war, thereby providing that agency with ready access to the Bureau's accumulated factual information and with the services of experienced personnel.

Personnel

Principal staff members of the Unit working on postwar problems are: Henry Chalmers (commercial policy), Hal B. Lary (balance of payments and international investments), James C. Corliss (inter-American finance), Howard O. Eaton, William L. Taylor, Edith E. Ware, and Howard H. Wilson (international economic relations).

Commerce Department: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, National Economics Unit. S. Morris Livingston, Chief, Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

Background

The National Economics Unit was established in the Division of Research and Statistics of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce on August 1, 1941. It aims to encourage and facilitate long-range planning by commerce and industry looking toward the maintenance of a high level of productive employment after the war.

Activities

One phase of the Unit's work is the analysis of postwar markets for goods and services, indicating to what extent these markets will be expanded above the prewar level if we are successful in achieving maximum employment after the war. This study on a national level serves as a background for more detailed analysis of the markets for the products of particular companies, industries, or communities. Working directly and through the Committee for Economic Development (q.v.), considerable aid is being given to business executives in their long-range planning.

The Unit in turn is relying heavily upon their intimate knowledge of new products, new materials, new production techniques, possible changes in price policy or distribution methods, and all of the internal industry developments which will have an important bearing on postwar markets.

A study is being made of the required process of transition from war production to a high level of peacetime output, indicating the varying problems which will be faced by various segments of our economy. This will include an appraisal of the relative seriousness of these problems, the proportion of the total economy affected, and the proper time required for a satisfactory solution.

This Unit is concerned with the broad economics of the postwar problem, including those conditions which will favor the maintenance of a high level of business activity and also the difficulties which must be overcome if private enterprise is to make its full contribution. Notable among these difficulties are the inevitable economic dislocations after the war and the need for speedy reconversion from war to peacetime production, with the maintenance of consumer purchasing power during this transition.

The research program is analytical and selective in character, aiming at the better use of existing data rather than the collection of a mass of new statistics. It has, however, the full cooperation of other Units in the Bureau which are developing useful information. The Unit is cooperating with other agencies in the formulation of government policies relating to postwar conditions.

Members of the staff of the Unit have prepared a number of pertinent memoranda and articles, of which the following have been published:

Richard M. Bissell, Jr., The Anatomy of Public Spending, Fortune, May and June 1942.

S. Morris Livingston, The Postwar Construction Market, address presented at the Annual Meeting of the Producers' Council, Detroit, Michigan, June 23, 1942. Reprints available from the Producers' Council, Inc., 815-15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

S. Morris Livingston, What Makes the Housing Market?, Architectural Forum, January 1943.

Arthur R. Upgren, Discussion of Prospects for and Problems of Business in the Postwar Period, presented at the New Hampshire Bank Management Conference in Hanover, June 5, 1942. Reprinted with a few minor changes in Domestic Commerce Weekly, July 9, 1942.

Arthur R. Upgren, Raw Materials and Inter-American Solidarity, address delivered at the Fifth Oklahoma International Relations Conference, Norman, June 18, 1942. Reprinted in Foreign Commerce Weekly, July 4, 1942.

Arthur R. Upgren, A National Program for Private Business for the Postwar Years, address presented at the Annual Meeting of the Producers' Council, Detroit, Michigan, June 23, 1942. Reprints available from the Producers' Council, Inc., 815-15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Personnel

Principal staff members of the Unit working on postwar problems are: E. C. Bratt, P. W. McCracken, K. D. Roose, A. E. Schumacher, J. A. Spigelman, E. T. Weiler, and D. S. Wilson.

Commission to Study the Organization of Peace. Clark M. Eichelberger, Director, 8 West 40th Street, New York.

Background

This Commission was organized in November 1939 to study the organization of peace. It consists of over a hundred persons, experts in their respective fields. Its work is guided by an Executive Committee of which William Allan Neilson is Chairman, and a Studies Committee of which Clyde Eagleton is Chairman. Emily J. Hickman is Chairman of an Education Committee which seeks to make the findings of the Commission known throughout the country. The Chairman of the entire Commission is James T. Shotwell. Its principal source of income is gifts, supplemented to a small extent by the sale of literature.

Activities

The Commission devotes itself entirely to research and education on international postwar problems. Research is the main business of the entire Commission and its Studies Committee, with certain members participating, through an Education Committee, in making its findings known throughout the country. From the beginning the Commission has laid emphasis on the idea that expert work in the field of research is not enough, that people all over the country must understand the necessary solutions to postwar problems.

Its principal publications have been the two reports published thus far, the so-called Preliminary Report, which dealt with fundamental principles, and the Second Report on the Transitional Period, which dealt with the practical problems which will arise upon the end of hostilities. The third report, now in process of preparation, will deal with the United Nations as the possible nucleus of the new world order. Supporting papers

were published for both the first and second reports, as well as a study guide based upon each, and other literature in more popular form. A series of radio programs has played an important part in the educational program. A radio series is now being arranged, based on the third report.

An important new development is the organization of Regional Commissions in a dozen different areas in the United States. These Regional Commissions consist in the main of experts in the field of international relations, aided by persons who can assist in the educational program. They are invited to pursue the same studies which the national Commission is making, viewing these problems, where possible, from the particular angle of their respective localities.

Publications of the Commission are as follows:

Preliminary Report and Monographs, 1941, 310 pp.

The Transitional Period and Papers, 1942, 133 pp., in International Conciliation, April 1942.

Study Course on Immediate Postwar Problems, April 1942, 39 pp.

Bulletin, monthly. Recent issues contain a digest of religious statements on peace and postwar reconstruction, description of organizations working in the field, a bibliography of postwar literature, a collection of official documents, etc.

Personnel

James T. Shotwell, Chairman of the Commission; William Allan Neilson, Chairman, Executive Committee; Lucius R. Eastman, Treasurer; Clark M. Eichelberger, Director; Margaret Olson, Secretary; Clyde Eagleton, Chairman, Studies Committee; Emily J. Hickman, Chairman, Education Committee; Hans Aufricht, Research Assistant; Evelyn Osias, in charge of literature; Marie Ragonetti, Secretary to Education Committee; and Mrs. Harrison Thomas, Secretary to Regional Commissions.

Committee for Economic Development. Carroll L. Wilson, Executive Secretary, Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

Background

The Committee for Economic Development was incorporated in the District of Columbia on September 3, 1942 to foster, promote, conduct, encourage, and finance scientific research, education, training, and publication in the broad field of economics in order that industry and commerce may be in a position in the postwar period to make their full contribution to high and secure standards of living for people in all walks of life through maximum employment and high productivity in our domestic economy; to promote and carry out these objects, purposes and principles in a free society without regard to, and independently of, the special interests of any group in the body politic, either political, social, or economic. It is a "non-profit" corporation managed by eighteen trustees. Its income consists solely of contributions from a substantial number of individual enterprises, with a definite limit set on the size of individual contributions.

Activities

The primary interest of the Committee is to maximize the productive employment to be provided by business in this country. This aim involves a related interest in international developments affecting such employment. All its activity is devoted to preparation for the postwar period. The Committee applies itself as a catalytic agent in the creation by business of more jobs and more goods. To this end it will make use of all the tools indicated above.

The Committee is developing two major activities: a field program and a research program. The aim of the field program is to induce employers, large and small, the country over, to make an early start on their own individual plans for development of their postwar products and marketing, such as will prepare each to maximize the number of truly productive jobs he can actually create and maintain. The approach will be direct from the Committee to the individual employer, through a "geographical" organization led by a Regional Chairman in each Federal Reserve District. Each Regional Chairman will work through District Chairmen and these in turn through local committees of employers in important industrial communities. A small field staff will assist this organization. Handbooks on planning by business employers are being provided, as well as supplementary case material for clinical discussions. Also it is planned to enlist the country's marketing experts, public and private, in a concerted effort to develop an adequate picture of postwar markets under conditions of high national employment. Throughout its field program the Committee will make every endeavor to collaborate with existing organizations that seek a like objective. This is not a national plan; rather it is a nation-wide drive to stimulate effective achievement by individual employers of a common purpose — the creation of more real jobs.

The research program aims to develop the basis for an environment favorable to the creation of

maximum employment and high productivity in a free society. To this end public and business policies having important bearing on the task of job creation will be subjected to searching scrutiny and analysis. Determination of projects and control of funds rest with the Research Committee of business executives. Control of the actual research rests with the Research Director and with the other social scientists who constitute the Research Advisory Board. The work will be carried out by qualified social scientists who will be given a high degree of freedom in publishing their results. The actual projects to be undertaken have not yet been fully determined; the basis of selection will be the promise each project holds for stimulating future job creation. It is expected that the program will deal with conditions in the immediate period of transition after the war, as well as the fundamental problems of creating an enduring economy of opportunity in a free society.

Personnel

The Committee for Economic Development operates under control of a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees, of which Paul G. Hoffman is Chairman and William Benton is Vice Chairman.

Carroll L. Wilson is Executive Secretary of the Committee for Economic Development.

The field program of the Committee is carried on under the supervision of the Field Development Committee of which M. B. Folsom is Chairman, and includes as members Paul G. Hoffman and William Benton, and twelve Regional Chairmen, one in each of the Federal Reserve Districts. D. C. Prince is Chairman of the Industrial Advisory Board. C. Scott Fletcher is Director of Field Development.

The Research Committee includes Ralph E. Flanders, Chairman, Chester C. Davis, Vice Chairman, and William L. Batt, William Benton, S. Bayard Colgate, Donald David, Max Epstein, Paul G. Hoffman, Eric A. Johnston, Thomas W. Lamont, and Beardsley Ruml. Sumner H. Slichter is Chairman of the Research Advisory Board and Theodore Yntema is Research Director.

Conference Committee on Urban Problems. F. Stuart Fitzpatrick, Secretary, U. S. Chamber of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

Background

This Conference Committee was set up by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in December 1942 to stimulate more intensive and better directed local activities with respect to postwar possibilities in communities for maintaining employment and providing useful outlets for investment funds. It is a voluntary organization of non-governmental groups — professional, civic, business and labor — which have an interest in urban problems.

Activities

The Conference Committee is devoting all of its attention to discussing and exchanging information on postwar problems of cities. It is serving as an authoritative place for the exchange of views as between the participating organizations and individuals and also as between them and government agencies. As programs of action mature and crystallize in this field, the Conference Committee hopes to serve as a medium for their uniform dissemination among all interested groups throughout the country. In this way it hopes to stimulate a common and coordinated attack on problems which cities will face after the war. The Conference Committee was organized by the President of the National Chamber, Eric A. Johnston, under authority of the Chamber's Board of Directors. It held its first meeting in Washington on December 16, 1942.

Personnel

Leyton E. Carter, Director of the Cleveland Foundation, Cleveland, Ohio, is the Chairman of the Conference Committee. Its Secretary is F. Stuart Fitzpatrick, Manager, Construction and Civic Development Department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Congress of Industrial Organizations. Philip Murray, President, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

The CIO was founded in November 1935 to bring about the effective organization of the working men and women of America regardless of race, creed, color, or nationality, and to unite them for common action into labor unions for their mutual aid and protection; to extend the benefits of collective bargaining and to secure for the workers means to establish peaceful relations with their employers, by forming labor unions capable of dealing with modern aggregates of industry and finance; to maintain determined adherence to obligations and responsibilities under collective bargaining and wage agreements; and, to secure legislation safeguarding the economic security and social welfare of the workers of

America, to protect and extend democratic institutions and civil rights and liberties, and thus to perpetuate the cherished traditions of democracy. It is an organization of labor unions supported by union dues.

Activities

The CIO has an interest in both domestic and international postwar problems. Its Economic Division is engaged in research, educational, and action-promoting work. The CIO is organizing a committee on postwar planning composed of all the research directors of the international unions and organizing committees affiliated with the CIO. As yet it has published no documents.

Personnel

J. Raymond Walsh and Stanley H. Ruttenberg are Director and Assistant Director, respectively, of the Economic Division.

Cooperative League of the United States of America. E. R. Bowen, Executive Secretary, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Background

The Cooperative League was established on March 18, 1916 to promote the consumers' cooperative movement. It is a federation of regional cooperative societies supported by individual membership dues.

Activities

The League is devoting minor attention to a program of research, education, and action on both national and international postwar problems. It is the official member from the United States of the International Cooperative Alliance. Its postwar activities are chiefly in the field of recommendations to the ICA and contacting members of the national government. It is also seeking to educate its membership on the organization of a cooperative economic world. The League publishes *Consumers' Cooperation,* a monthly magazine, the April 1940 issue of which carried, A Cooperative World Program. At its 13th biennial congress held in 1942, the delegates authorized creation of a committee on after-war distribution and an Inter-American Cooperative Conference Committee. The League is advocating the organization of relief, reconstruction, and reorganization programs on a cooperative basis.

Personnel

M. D. Lincoln is President of the League, J. P. Warbasse is President-Emeritus, and E. R. Bowen is Executive Secretary.

Council for Democracy. Ernest Angell, President, 11 West 42d Street, New York.

Background

The Council for Democracy was formed August 20, 1940 to establish a fighting faith in democracy and the democratic process through a non-partisan group of citizens of all backgrounds and outlooks. It is a national organization without local membership and is supported by private contributions.

Activities

The Council is interested in both domestic and international postwar problems and is devoting a minor proportion of its activity to educational and action-promoting work in this field. Its present postwar projects deal primarily with breaking down discriminations against various groups of citizens, promoting tolerance between different religious and racial groups both domestically and on the international scene, urging the necessity for wholehearted international cooperation after the war, etc.

Current publications directly focused on postwar topics are: The Last Best Hope of Earth, by Harry Scherman, Random House, New York, 1942, 35 pp.; The New World, by Board of Consultants, Council for Democracy, 1942, 46 pp.; and U. S. Arsenal For Food, by Board of Consultants, Council for Democracy (New England Branch), Cambridge, Mass., 1942, 46 pp.

Personnel

Division of staff functions does not allow selection of a few executives who specialize on postwar problems.

Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches. Dwight J. Bradley, Director, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Background

The Council for Social Action, formed in June 1934, represents the Congregational Christian churches in the fields of social research, education, and action. It seeks to serve the churches and to help them serve the nation and the world in the areas of social tension and opportunity — international, industrial, racial, rural, and family life. It is a Council of eighteen volunteer members assisted by a staff and special volunteer committees. It is supported by contributions from the churches of the denomination.

Activities

The Council approaches the problem of postwar planning from the standpoint of Christian

social ethics. As one of the major phases of its work it carries on a Study of World Order of which Hugh Vernon White is Chairman. This centers in Oberlin, Ohio, where a group of specialists conduct researches and prepare materials under the chairmanship of Joseph F. King. The Study is organized among the Congregational Christian churches of the United States on a national scale. Two study packets, The Churches and World Order, and This Interdependent World, are being widely used. Each contains outlines for a series of six studies. In addition, the Council publishes a monthly magazine, *Social Action,* containing articles on problems connected with the war and postwar planning. Members of the staff speak on these problems before church and other groups in every part of the country.

Personnel

Dwight J. Bradley, Director, Mrs. Royal G. Whiting, Associate Director and Editor, and Franz Schoenberner are the staff members principally occupied in the field of postwar problems and planning.

Council on Foreign Relations, Inc. Walter H. Mallory, Executive Director, 45 East 65th Street, New York.

Background

The Council was created in 1921 to afford a continuous conference on international questions affecting the United States, by bringing together experts on statecraft, finance, industry, education, and science; to create and stimulate international thought among the people of the United States; and to this end to cooperate with the government of the United States and with international agencies, coordinating international activities by eliminating, insofar as possible, duplication of effort, to create new bodies, and to employ such other and further means as from time to time may seem wise and proper. Membership in the Council is by invitation of the Board of Directors and is limited to American citizens.

Activities

The Council is devoting a large portion of its activities to research and fact-finding on international postwar problems. It is conducting a number of studies whose purpose is to consider the effects of the war on the United States and the American interests in the settlement when hostilities cease. Several main fields of inquiry have been outlined: strategic and armament, economic, financial, political, legal, and territorial. The studies are supervised by the Council's Committee on Studies.

The Council publishes *Foreign Affairs,* a quarterly review edited by Hamilton Fish Armstrong, which contains many articles dealing with postwar problems. No books or pamphlets have been issued which deal exclusively with these questions. Two recent books, however, contain considerable material pertinent to them: William Diebold, Jr., New Directions in Our Trade Policy, 1941, 174 pp. (Studies in American Foreign Relations, No. 2); Oliver J. Lissitzyn, International Air Transport and National Pclicy, 1942, 478 pp. (Studies in American Foreign Relations, No. 3).

Personnel

Principal staff members of the Council working on postwar problems are: Percy W. Bidwell, Director of Studies; William Diez, Secretary of Study Groups; William Diebold, Jr. and Hope MacBride, Research Assistants, and Ruth Savord, Librarian. Dr. Bidwell prepares programs for the study groups which are organized each year among Council members and acts as economic adviser to the Council. He also serves as Organization Director of Committees on Foreign Relations, which involves supervision of the activities of these committees established under Council auspices in a number of American cities. At present, twelve of these committees are active and several more are in process of formation. Miss Savord is collecting and classifying fugitive material on postwar problems.

Allen W. Dulles is Chairman of the Council's Committee on Studies. The other members are: Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Isaiah Bowman, Edwin F. Gay, Arthur W. Page, Beardsley Ruml, Edward P. Warner, and Henry M. Wriston.

Council on Intercultural Relations. Gregory Bateson, Secretary, 15 West 77th Street, New York.

Background

The Council on Intercultural Relations was formed December 1941 to promote understanding of the cultural differences between the major nations, so that such understanding may be used in the conduct of the war and in the organization of the postwar world. It is unincorporated and privately financed.

Activities

The Council is chiefly concerned with international relations but also with American minorities and problems of assimilation. All its activity

is indirectly oriented to postwar work. The Council serves as a clearinghouse for research and theoretical contributions to understanding of national character, applying anthropological and psychological techniques and insights to these problems and reviewing relevant literature. It circulates this material inside a group of about a hundred collaborators, most of them social scientists with experience of other national cultures. The Council circulated a brief statement on the need to envisage a postwar world in which the diversity of cultures shall be not only recognized, but explicitly allowed for and used as a part of the organizational structure of the world: World Order and Cultural Diversity, by L. K. Frank, Free World, June 1942, pp. 83–86. Reprints are available from this organization. Mimeographed material on Japan and Germany has also been prepared.

Personnel

The active collaborators are: Gregory Bateson, Edwin R. Embree, Erik H. Erikson, Milton Erickson, Lawrence K. Frank, Geoffrey Gorer, and Margaret Mead.

Edison Electric Institute. C. W. Kellogg, President, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York.

Background

The Edison Electric Institute was established January 12, 1933. The objects of the Institute are: the advancement in the public service of the art of producing, transmitting and distributing electricity and the promotion of scientific research in this field; ascertaining and making available to members and the public factual information, data and statistics relating to the electric industry; and aiding its operating company members to generate and sell electric energy at the lowest possible price commensurate with safe and adequate service, giving due regard to the interests of consumer, investor, and employee. The Institute is an unincorporated trade association supported by dues and sale of publications.

Activities

The Institute is devoting minor attention to postwar domestic problems of interest to the electrical industry. It carries on research and educational work and renders a variety of services to its members. The General Sales Committee of the Institute has a Planning Subcommittee, the purpose of which is to make studies and gather material for planning sales promotion work. The various engineering committees, as a part of their usual functions, are studying and planning technical developments, operating practices and plans for system expansion, looking ahead five to ten years or more. A substantial part of their work can therefore be classed as postwar planning.

Personnel

C. E. Greenwood, Commercial Director, and Alexander Maxwell, Director of Engineering, are the principal staff members working on postwar problems.

Educational Policies Commission. William G. Carr, Secretary, 1201-16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

This Commission was established in 1935 to develop long-time planning for American education. The Commission is composed of twenty educational leaders selected by the Executive Committees of the National Education Association and the American Association of School Administrators. It is supported by the National Education Association, American Association of School Administrators, and General Education Board.

Activities

The Commission has a strong interest in the role of education in attacking domestic and international postwar problems. It has published a series of volumes on education in American democracy, and has in preparation a report on postwar secondary education in the United States, and a series of proposals looking toward the international organization of education after the war.

Personnel

Officers of the Commission include: Alexander J. Stoddard, Chairman, and William G. Carr, Secretary.

Ethnogeographic Board. William Duncan Strong, Director, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D. C.

Background

The Ethnogeographic Board was established in June 1942 to make readily accessible to military and war agencies such specific regional information and evaluated personnel data as may be available to the sponsoring institutions and other governmental and outside scientific organizations with which they are affiliated or in contact, and

to encourage the promulgation through these institutions and outside agencies of more extensive research projects along the lines of applicable social science, linguistics, and human geography. The Board is an extra-governmental agency created and sponsored by the National Research Council, the American Council of Learned Societies, the Social Science Research Council, and the Smithsonian Institution. It is financed by the sponsoring institutions and outside contributions.

Activities

The Board is devoting a minor proportion of its work to postwar problems in ethnogeography, the study of human and natural resources of world areas, particularly with communities and cultural regions outside the continental United States. Its function is to act as a useful clearinghouse between the above institutions, their numerous affiliated scientific and educational organizations outside Washington, and the civil, military, and war agencies within the federal government. The activities of the Board are interdisciplinary in scope because of its regional approach to human problems in the geographic, biological, and social sciences. It is engaged in locating the most competent authorities on specific subjects and in recommending studies by private research agencies which have a direct bearing on governmental war and postwar needs. The Board has prepared numerous confidential reports for the Army and Navy and distributed expert personnel lists on Oceania, Africa, and other areas.

Personnel

The present members of the Board are: Carl E. Guthe, Chairman, University of Michigan; Wendell C. Bennett, Yale University; Carter Goodrich, Columbia University; John E. Graf, United States National Museum; Robert B. Hall, University of Michigan; and Wilbur A. Sawyer, Rockefeller Foundation. The staff members at present include: William Duncan Strong, Director, and his secretary. In addition, Henry B. Collins, Jr., Senior Ethnologist, Bureau of American Ethnology, and W. N. Fenton, Associate Anthropologist, Bureau of American Ethnology, do full-time work for the Board. The services of the staffs of the sponsoring agencies are available to the Board.

Federal Council of Churches: Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace. John Foster Dulles, Chairman, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Background

The Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace was formed December 1940 to clarify the mind of the churches regarding the moral, political, and economic foundations of an enduring peace; to prepare the people of the churches and of the nation for assuming their appropriate responsibility for the establishment of such a peace; to maintain contacts with the Study Department of the World Council of Churches (now in the process of formation); to consider the feasibility of assembling representative gatherings of Christian leaders, lay and clerical, if and as this may serve to mobilize a sentiment of Christian peoples to bring about a peace which will reflect Christian principles. It is a Commission of nearly a hundred members composed of representatives, both lay and clerical, of the various Protestant communions and is supported by individual contributions.

Activities

The Commission's major postwar interest is in a program of research, education and action on both domestic and international postwar problems. It is organizing study groups in churches throughout the country, and holding conferences in various cities in cooperation with local councils of churches.

The Commission has published:

A Just and Durable Peace, April 1941, 64 pp.

A Just and Durable Peace: Memorandum embodying the preliminary views on certain basic questions of the Committee of Direction of the Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace, May 1941, 12 pp.

Long-Range Peace Objectives, including an analysis of the Roosevelt-Churchill Eight Point Declaration, September 1941, 29 pp.

A Message from the National Study Conference on the Churches and a Just and Durable Peace, March 1942, 31 pp.

Reprint of The Christian Church and World Order, published in England by the Student Christian Movement, August 1942, 28 pp.

Statement of Guiding Principles, August 1942, 6 pp.

A Righteous Faith for a Just and Durable Peace: A Symposium, October 1942, over 100 pp.

Personnel

John Foster Dulles is Chairman, and Walter W. Van Kirk and Bradford S. Abernethy are the Secretaries of the Commission.

Federal Housing Administration. Abner H. Ferguson, Commissioner, Vermont Avenue and K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

The Federal Housing Administration was established on June 27, 1934 to insure lending institutions against losses incurred on real property loans and to improve housing standards and conditions. It is one of the three constituent units of the National Housing Agency. Congress authorizes each year a certain amount of FHA's own income to be used for administrative expenses.

Activities

The Federal Housing Administration has a minor interest in postwar housing problems in the United States. The nature of its work is research and fact-finding, educational and promotional. Special research studies related to urban redevelopment, under the direction of Deputy Commissioner Draper, were initiated in the fall of 1940. One, a continuing study, comprised analyses of FHA procedures and mortgage insurance operations in urban areas. Another was directed to the discovery of possible means effectively to deal with urban redevelopment. In view of the fact that the Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration, under Section 209 of the National Housing Act, is obligated to "cause to be made such statistical surveys and legal and economic studies as he shall deem useful to guide the development of housing and the creation of a sound mortgage market in the United States," the second study was directed to the discovery of possible means of dealing effectively with urban redevelopment — even, if necessary, broadening the scope beyond that of housing as defined in the Act.

These urban redevelopment studies were undertaken and carried to the point of publication on the assumption that the suggested program of urban redevelopment, or some program not appreciably less comprehensive and drastic, was necessary; and that preparation therefor should begin at once, regardless of the possibility that this country might or might not be later at war. Therefore, the FHA program is a program for the postwar period only in the sense that actual physical execution of any considerable amount of urban redevelopment can occur only in that period, and not because the program was originally directed toward, or has since been adjusted to, the encouragement of industrial reconversions or the creation of employment.

The FHA issued a Handbook on Urban Redevelopment for Cities in the United States in November 1941, to stimulate thoughtful interest. This Handbook offers a program and describes the procedures for executing it. It is the first, and thus far the only, program which explains in full the requirements placed upon local communities as a prerequisite to effective redevelopment by themselves alone or with federal aid.

Currently, further explorations are being made to ascertain what additional planning or legal procedures need to be studied to enable the FHA to be of further assistance to local communities in preparing for the period (probably postwar) when actual execution of redevelopment schemes may become practicable.

Personnel

Earle S. Draper, Deputy Commissioner, has charge of these studies, with the assistance of Frederick Bigger and Paul Oppermann, planning consultants; Herbert S. Colton, attorney; and William K. Wittausch, housing economist.

Federal Public Housing Authority. Herbert Emmerich, Commissioner, 1201 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

This Authority was established on February 24, 1942 as one of the constituent units of the National Housing Agency by an Executive Order of the President which consolidated all of the housing activities of the federal government. It is responsible for: the development and management of public war housing except that located on Army and Navy reservations, and for the low-rent housing and slum clearance program formerly administered by the United States Housing Authority. The FPHA operates through ten regional offices, to which are delegated extensive powers of action. Local housing authorities play a major role in the public war housing program as agents for the construction and management of projects within their jurisdiction. In the low-rent and slum clearance program local authorities are owners of the projects, which are financed with federal aid. The FPHA is financed both with federal appropriations and through its own borrowings.

Activities

The Authority, as a constituent unit of the National Housing Agency and in collaboration with that Agency, is working on the problems connected with the postwar disposition of public housing, and with the general subject of housing needs in the postwar era.

Personnel

Principal staff members working on postwar problems are: Warren Jay Vinton, Chief Economist; and Lawrence N. Bloomberg, Associate Chief Economist.

Federal Reserve System: Board of Governors. Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman; Division of Research and Statistics: E. A. Goldenweiser, Director, 20th Street and Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

The Federal Reserve System was established by Act of Congress, December 23, 1913, "to provide for the establishment of Federal Reserve Banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States." The System comprises the Board of Governors, the Federal Open Market Committee, the twelve Federal Reserve Banks and their branches, the Federal Advisory Council, and the member banks. It is self-supporting and receives no appropriations from the government.

Activities and Personnel

The Division of Research and Statistics of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System is engaged in research in various fields of economic activity, and in all these fields current research is shaped toward anticipation of postwar developments.

Particularly in those aspects of the work that relate directly to the policies and responsibilities of the Board, consideration is constantly being given to probable postwar developments and consequences of policies — banking, credit, the government securities markets, and other monetary and fiscal problems. Personnel in charge of such projects include the Director of the Division; Woodlief Thomas, Assistant Director; Leroy M. Piser, Chief of Government Securities Section; Martin Krost, head of the Monetary and Fiscal Problems Section; and Roland I. Robinson, head of the Banking and Consumer Credit Section. Special studies of the current situation and of likely developments in the postwar period are also being made in the Domestic Business Section under the direction of Frank R. Garfield; the Capital Markets Section under Susan S. Burr; the International Section under Walter R. Gardner; and the Regional Research Section under John O. Bergelin.

Major projects relating primarily to postwar matters are the following:

Professor Alvin H. Hansen, who is serving as special economic adviser to the Board on postwar matters, is directing a group engaged in special aspects of the postwar problem and acts as liaison between the Board and other agencies in Washington conducting similar studies. He is also United States Chairman of the Joint Economic Committees of Canada and the United States, which have been assigned the task of studying and reporting to their respective governments on the possibility of "reducing the probable postwar dislocation consequent upon the changes which the economy in each country is presently undergoing." Wendell Thorne, of the International Section of the Board's Division of Research and Statistics, is acting as United States Secretary of the Joint Economic Committees (q.v.).

Other projects under Professor Hansen's supervision are a study of urban redevelopment and housing and of regional resource development as elements of a positive postwar progress looking toward full employment and full production, and a study of wartime and postwar fiscal policy and federal-state-local fiscal relations. Both these studies are being made with the assistance of Harvey S. Perloff.

The research departments of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks, under the broad direction of the Board's staff, are conducting studies of war and probable postwar effects on general economic conditions and on banking conditions in their respective districts. These studies will provide officials of each Bank with information concerning current and prospective local developments and in addition will provide the Board of Governors with data for its work on economic problems of war and reconstruction.

The Regional Research Section of the Board's Division of Research and Statistics is in charge of this work for the Board, and members of the Domestic Business Section, of the Banking and Consumer Credit Section, and of Professor Hansen's group cover some of its aspects. At the Federal Reserve Banks work is being done under the direction of Henry R. Bowser at Boston, Harold V. Roelse at New York, C. A. Sienkiewicz at Philadelphia, E. A. Kincaid at Richmond, Malcolm H. Bryan at Atlanta, John K. Langum at Chicago, Kenneth H. MacKenzie at Cleveland, Henry Edmiston at St. Louis, A. R. Upgren at Minneapolis, T. Bruce Robb at Kansas City, M. H. Rice at Dallas, and Oliver P. Wheeler at San Francisco.

A study of the postwar outlook for corporate capital expenditures and their financing is being conducted by Frederick C. Dirks of the Capital

Markets Section. Arthur B. Hersey of this section is doing some exploratory work on the interrelationships of problems and policies relating to the postwar domestic economy.

Studies of postwar international finance are being developed in the International Section. These studies embrace monetary stabilization, developmental loans, and financing of commodity surpluses on world markets. Work is also being done on Latin American postwar developments in connection with current studies in this field.

Federal Security Agency: Committee on Program Planning. T. J. Woofter, Jr., Chairman, Social Security Building, Washington, D. C.

Background

This Committee was appointed by Administrator Paul V. McNutt on July 31, 1941 to assist the constituent units of the Federal Security Agency to develop long-range over-all programs in the fields of public health, social security, education, nutrition, recreation, and unemployed youth. It is the function of the Committee to inform the administrative staff of the constituent units of planning needed or in progress, to stimulate planning throughout the Agency, to interchange information on planning activities of the various member agencies, to authorize special planning projects which involve more than one constituent unit, and to transmit plans to the Administrator which require his approval. The Committee represents seven of the member agencies of the FSA and is financed by federal appropriations.

Activities

The Committee is primarily interested in domestic long-run social problems and gives its major attention to research work thereon. Since its appointment, the Committee has held a series of meetings and has stimulated the creation of planning committees in the Public Health Service and the Office of Education. It has authorized the organization of a definite planning project in the field of health education and has established cooperative relations with planning groups in other federal agencies and among private organizations. At present, the Committee is especially concerned with problems of demobilization, security, and services after the war, including measures for expansion of the social security program, for health and nutrition, for education and training, and for recreation. It has issued no publications to date.

Personnel

The members of the Committee on Program Planning of the FSA are: T. J. Woofter, Jr., Director of Research, Office of the Administrator (Chairman); George E. Bigge, Member, Social Security Board; Bess Goodykoontz, Assistant Commissioner, Office of Education; Mark A. McCloskey, Director of Recreation, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services; G. St. J. Perrott, Director, Division of Public Health Methods, National Institute of Health, Public Health Service; Aubrey Williams, Administrator, National Youth Administration; and M. L. Wilson, Director of Nutrition, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

Federal Security Agency: U. S. Office of Education. John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, South Interior Building, Washington, D. C.

Background

This Office was established in 1867 to collect and disseminate information regarding the status of education, to promote and administer certain education programs, and to "promote the cause of education throughout the country." It is a constituent bureau of the Federal Security Agency and is financed by federal funds.

Activities

At present the principal field of interest lies in domestic educational problems, although the Office has recently added several persons on international aspects of education. A minor portion of the Office's activity is devoted to postwar planning. The nature of its work is research and fact-finding, action-promoting, and administrative. The present postwar projects of this Office are as follows:

1. A postwar committee on educational planning was formed in February 1942 to aid in the direction of activities concerned with educational planning in the Office. One publication called, Planning Schools for Tomorrow: The Issues Involved, was written by John Guy Fowlkes with the cooperation of the Committee, and has been issued as Office of Education Leaflet No. 64.

2. At the request of the Public Work Reserve and with the cooperation of the Council of Chief State School Officers, a study of school building needs is being made. Questionnaires have been returned from thirty-two states, showing present and anticipated needs in terms of types and sizes of buildings, locations, and costs. Summaries have been made and a report will be prepared, possibly published.

3. A bibliography on Long-Range Planning for

Education is under way, and is expected to be issued in some form.

4. A study of the 1940 Census in relation to postwar planning for education. This sets up a technique for study and use of census material which any state could use in its long-range planning for education. It will probably be published.

Personnel

The members of the Committee on Educational Planning are: Bess Goodykoontz, Assistant Commissioner (Chairman); H. F. Alves, Specialist in State School Problems; R. V. Billington, Executive Assistant in Vocational Education; Lloyd E. Blauch, Specialist in Higher Education; Katherine M. Cook, Chief, Special Problems Division; Ralph M. Dunbar, Chief, Library Service Division; Terry C. Foster, Research Agent, Vocational Rehabilitation Division; Frank W. Lathrop, Research Specialist, Agricultural Education Service; Howard W. Oxley, Director, CCC Camp Education; David Segel, Specialist in Tests and Measurements; and Marie White, Agent, Southern Region, Home Economics Education Service.

Federal Union, Inc. ("Union Now"). Clarence K. Streit, President, 1728 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

This organization was formed in March 1939 to avert war by federating the democracies completely in a "Union Now." Its present aim is parallel action to win the war and the peace by federating as far as practicable all the United Nations. It is a non-profit, membership association and depends for support on voluntary contributions and membership dues.

Activities

Its principal field of postwar interest is international, but its primary work is for action now rather than postwar. The nature of its work is educational and action-promoting. The principal activities of Federal Union consist of holding meetings and conventions and publishing literature. In addition to books, pamphlets, and leaflets describing and discussing the Federal Union proposal, this organization publishes the *Federal Union World,* monthly since July 1940, 8 pp. It also issues one-page Federal Union Green Papers from time to time.

Personnel

Staff members working on postwar problems are: A. Powell Davies, Frederick L. Schuman, Samuel C. Spalding, Clarence K. Streit, John A. Vieg, and Patrick Welch.

Federal Works Agency: Public Roads Administration. Thomas H. MacDonald, Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

Background

Originally established as the Office of Roads Inquiry in the Department of Agriculture in 1893, the Public Roads Administration became, successively, the Office of Public Roads and the Bureau of Public Roads in the same Department, and was constituted Public Roads Administration and transferred to the Federal Works Agency by Presidential order in 1939.

Normally the Public Roads Administration administers the federal-aid road construction program and conducts research in highway design, construction, transportation, and economics as an aid to the proper administration of federal road funds. At present its activity consists largely of construction of access roads to war industries, to army and navy establishments, and other highway work of direct importance in the war effort. It is a branch of the Federal Works Agency with headquarters in Washington, for general administrative control of federal-aid road administration and research and planning functions; a regional office in San Francisco, administering federal aid and National Forest and National Park road work in eleven western states, Alaska and Hawaii; fifteen district offices, each in charge of administration in a group of states, the Alaskan Highway and the Inter-American Highway. Its activities are financed by federal appropriations.

Activities

The principal postwar interest of this Administration is in the planning and construction of a modernized highway system, both urban and rural. In terms of expenditure, this is a minor aspect of its current activity, but a major one in terms of interest. The work being done consists of study and planning of general highway modernization requirements, and the preparation, in cooperation with state highway departments, of detailed construction plans for postwar improvements financed by specific federal authorization of $10 million for advance planning.

Acting as the staff of the National Interregional Highway Committee appointed by the President, this administration is also studying and will prepare a report to the President with reference to the need and feasibility of such a system of interregional highways joining all major metropolitan

centers. Under specific legislation it is engaged in detailed advance planning of projects for postwar execution, dovetailing with probable interregional highway plans. Its principal publication thus far issued is, Toll Roads and Free Roads, a report by the Bureau of Public Roads transmitted to Congress by the President, April 27, 1939, and printed as House Document No. 272, 76th Congress, 1st Session.

Personnel

The activities described above are being carried on by and under the direction of H. S. Fairbank, Chief, Division of Research, Planning and Information; and H. E. Hilts, Chief, Division of Highway Transport.

Fellowship of Reconciliation. A. J. Muste and John Nevin Sayre, Co-Secretaries, 2929 Broadway, New York.

Background

The Fellowship of Reconciliation was formed in 1915 to set forth the principles of religious pacifism and to promote individual and group action in accordance with these principles, especially in conflict situations. It is a membership organization. Affiliation is to the national organization. Members associate in local or neighborhood groups for worship, study, and action projects. Three regional offices are maintained: in Chicago, Illinois; Nashville, Tennessee; and Berkeley, California. It is supported by membership contributions which average about $8 per member.

Activities

The Fellowship is equally interested in domestic and international aspects of the postwar situation. It is concerned with both postwar and war problems. Its major interest is not in the field of drawing up specific political, economic, or cultural programs for the postwar period. The nature of its work is chiefly educational, but it also encourages action by members and groups, especially through the church and community organizations to which they belong. Published material relating to postwar problems appears mainly in the monthly organ, *Fellowship*. *Fellowship* expects to run a series of articles in 1943 on what the postwar situation is likely to be from the political, economic, religious, etc., standpoint. See also a pamphlet by A. J. Muste, Wage Peace Now, July 1942, 32 pp.

Personnel

The members of the staff include: A. J. Muste and John Nevin Sayre, Co-Secretaries; John M. Swomley, Jr., Associate Secretary; James Farmer, Irene L. Ford, Carl J. Landes, Constance Rumbough, Glenn Smiley, and Herman Will, Jr.

Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. Halford L. Hoskins, Dean, Medford, Massachusetts.

Background

The Fletcher School was founded in 1933. The curriculum, which combines in a unified course of study the fields of international law and organization, diplomacy and international politics, and international economic relations, is designed to contribute in essential ways to that well-informed and intelligent leadership in the international field for which there is a critical need at this juncture. It is a relatively small, highly specialized university unit on the graduate level, about half of the faculty being drawn for specific duties from other institutions within a radius of 250 miles. A special endowment of more than $1 million supports its activities.

Activities

Both educational and research activities are being carried on. The major portion of the research is devoted to international postwar problems. Three research undertakings are in progress:

1. Problems of economic transition and adaptation, with particular attention to the principles and processes of adjustment. It is postulated that systematic analysis of principles, checked by case studies of past experience and by attempts to apply these principles to practical problems, will improve understanding and sharpen techniques. It is believed that this attack has particular advantage as a contribution to the study of postwar economic adjustment problems because the results should be applicable to a wider range of situations than those obtained by forecasting specific problems and therefore should be less subject to invalidation by unanticipated developments.

2. A coordinative study of postwar organization, in which the student and faculty members of four advanced graduate courses in international law, diplomacy, and international economic relations meet in conference at intervals for a consideration of certain problems common to their fields of special study which must be attacked in winning the war and in establishing a peace. On the basis of these discussions the faculty director shapes memoranda and reports, some of which, it is anticipated, will be made public.

3. Problems involved in the postwar settlement of strategic areas of the Near East and

Africa. Solutions are being sought on the basis of historic relationships, cultural and institutional circumstances, economic resources, and considerations of strategy and security. Publication of findings is in prospect.

Personnel

Principal staff members conducting the above undertakings are, respectively: Halford L. Hoskins, Norman J. Padelford, and Eugene Staley.

Food Research Institute: Stanford University. Merrill K. Bennett, Executive Director, Stanford University, California.

Background

This Institute was established in 1921 to build up an increasingly comprehensive body of significant knowledge concerning food production, trade, consumption, and prices. Chief emphasis is laid on economic aspects of food problems, yet with due regard to scientific, technological, and historical considerations. Special attention is given to the world position and international relationships, and to governmental policies in their bearing on agriculture, marketing, prices, consumption, and nutrition — in war as well as in peace. The Institute is essentially a group of cooperating scholars aided by a cooperative staff. It is virtually a department of the University within the School of Social Sciences, devoted primarily to research but also providing some instruction as well as research guidance for advanced students. Its principal source of income is Stanford University. Over half of the regular budget comes from the income on a capital gift to the University from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. A three-year grant from the Rockefeller Foundation is financing the postwar project described below, which is due to be wound up in the summer of 1943.

Activities

The Institute is interested in both domestic and international postwar problems and is devoting at present about 30 per cent of its activity to research and fact-finding in this field, including publication of results. It has one major postwar project — a study of international agreements on foodstuffs and raw materials. The primary objective is to improve the basis for sound decisions on national and international policy, as to whether, under what circumstances, how far, and on what terms international commodity agreements may be helpful or harmful to the world economy after the war. Secondary objectives include illumination of various specific aspects such as (1) procedures for making and modifying agreements, (2) the structure and province of administrative agencies, and (3) conditions favorable to wise decisions in matters of detail. Research is in progress on wheat, sugar, coffee, tea, rubber, and tin. Some consideration will be given to cotton, beef, and a few other commodities.

Attention is being given to the problems of postwar food relief and agricultural reconstruction.

The Institute has published:

J. S. Davis, International Commodity Agreements in the Postwar World, American Economic Review, Supplement, March 1942, pp. 391–403. A revision of this preliminary paper is Chapter XVIII of Postwar Economic Problems, edited by S. E. Harris, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1943.

J. S. Davis, New International Wheat Agreements. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute, November 1942.

J. S. Davis, Nutrition, Social Science, and Public Policy, The Annals, January 1943.

M. K. Bennett, The Place of Food in Postwar Reconstruction (mimeographed).

Jozo Tomasevich, International Agreements on Conservation of Marine Resources (in press).

Personnel

Principal staff members working on postwar problems are: Joseph S. Davis, Klaus E. Knorr, Jozo Tomasevich, and V. D. Wickizer.

Foreign Policy Association, Inc. Frank R. McCoy, President, 22 East 38th Street, New York.

Background

This Association was established in 1918 to carry on research and educational activities to aid in the understanding and constructive development of American foreign policy. The Association is incorporated as an educational organization and has branches in nineteen cities. It is supported by memberships, subscriptions to publications, grants from foundations, and contributions from interested friends.

Activities

The Association is devoting part of its publications and meetings to postwar work, both domestic and international, in relation to foreign affairs. The nature of its work is research and fact-finding for educational purposes. It is not an action group. The Association maintains a research staff whose findings are published in the semi-monthly For-

eign Policy Reports, the weekly Foreign Policy Bulletin, and the Headline Books, which are published six times a year. The results of their research are also expressed in their monthly Saturday broadcasts over the Blue Network which reach millions of people in the United States and Canada.

The Association is not only presenting through its research publications the background material for a study of postwar questions, but is also dealing directly with questions which will face the United States after the war. Such Headline Books as: War on the Short Wave, Toward a Dynamic America, Germany at War, Russia at War, Overseas America, and Mexico: The Making of a Nation, give present conditions in countries which will affect our postwar world. Such Reports as: Defense Economy of the United States: Industrial Capacity, Defense Economy of the United States: Transportation and Power, Social and Political Changes in Wartime Britain, Resources and Trade of Central America, Labor Problems, Toward Free Trade with Latin America, Economic Projects for Hemisphere Development, The Rio de Janeiro Conference of 1942, Nazi Economic Imperialism, Vichy France under Hitler, The U. S. S. R. and Japan, and Nazi Exploitation of Occupied Europe, are basic studies on which to build postwar planning.

The Headline Books: The Struggle for World Order and Uniting Today for Tomorrow; and the Reports: Toward a New World Order, European Agreements for Postwar Reconstruction, Machinery of Collaboration between the United Nations, Asia in a New World Order, As Britain Sees the Post-War World, What Americans Think about Post-War Reconstruction, United States Declarations on Post-War Reconstruction, and Allied Governments in London — War Efforts and Peace Aims, are studies looking toward postwar planning. The Reports are documented with footnote references to most of the recent literature on international and postwar reconstruction. Study Packets on: Toward a Dynamic America, The Struggle for World Order, and Uniting Today for Tomorrow, have been prepared for study groups. The Association plans to publish in the future a series of reports and pamphlets on postwar reconstruction problems in Europe and Asia. In general, the Reports are 16 pages and the Headline Books 96 pages in length.

Personnel

The officers of the Association are: Frank R. McCoy, President; Sherman S. Hayden, Assistant to the President; and Dorothy F. Leet, Secretary. Principal staff members working on postwar problems are: Vera Micheles Dean, Director of the Research Department; and Winifred Nelson Hadsel, Ernest S. Hediger, Lawrence K. Rosinger, and Howard P. Whidden, Research Associates.

Free World Association. J. Alvarez del Vayo, Executive Director, 55 West 42d Street, New York.

Background

Free World was founded in April 1941 for a democratic victory and world organization. It is an international association having various national sections. It is financed by private contributions and subscriptions.

Activities

Free World is interested in both domestic and international postwar problems and is dividing its activity equally between present needs and postwar work. The nature of its work is research, educational, and action-promoting. The Association publishes *Free World,* a monthly magazine devoted to democracy and world affairs. At present, the Association is studying plans for the future, with a view to assembling all the important plans in this field and presenting them to the public through its magazine.

Personnel

Norman Angell, Louis Dolivet, and Catherine Meyer are the principal staff members working on postwar problems.

General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, President, 1734 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

The Federation was formed in 1890 to unite the women's clubs and like organizations throughout the world for the purpose of mutual benefit, and for the promotion of their common interest in education, philanthropy, public welfare, moral values, civics, and fine arts. It is composed of state federations, district federations, and individual clubs, and is supported by per capita dues.

Activities

The Federation has an interest in both domestic and international postwar problems. The nature of its work is educational and action-promoting, and research and fact-finding. Its Departments of

Education and Public Welfare have prepared study programs and pamphlets on Education for Victory and the Peace, 12 pp., and Preparing for a Postwar World, 16 pp. At its 1942 convention the Federation recorded itself in favor of the inclusion of qualified women at the conference tables and in the United States' delegations at any postwar peace councils which may be held, and pledged itself to organize public opinion to that end.

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, President, has issued a statement through the Federation's national and state magazines initiating an intensive study program on postwar planning: "We cannot stop nations from arming again for another war unless careful plans are made at the peace table. Public opinion will play an important part in directing our leaders. However, public opinion unwisely directed is of no value. We should start now to formulate an opinion through intensive study in our clubs of all peace proposals and their implications."

Institute of Applied Econometrics, Inc. Charles F. Roos, President, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Background

This Institute was established in April 1938 to render economic and consultant services to corporations, industrial groups, and governmental agencies on the measurement and interpretation of economic forces. It is a corporation supported by fees.

Activities

The principal postwar interest of the Institute is in domestic industrial problems, international and domestic demand, and international exchange. An increasing amount of time of the organization is being given to postwar considerations at present. Although this work is still a minor activity of the organization, it is expected to become a major concern. The work done is research and fact-finding with interpretive consultant services to clients. The field covered is the whole of American industry and commerce. The Institute has no present free publications other than promotional literature.

Personnel

The members of the staff of the Institute are: Franz L. Alt, Jacob Baker, Paul Boschan, Arthur Dahlberg, Charles F. Roos, and Victor von Szeliski.

Institute of International Finance: New York University. John T. Madden, Director, 90 Trinity Place, New York.

Background

This Institute was established in 1926 for economic research, and is financed by New York University.

Activities

The Institute is devoting major attention to research on both domestic and international postwar financial and economic problems. The current research program of the Institute embraces a series of financial, economic, and political problems of national and international postwar reconstruction.

Personnel

Marcus Nadler, Research Director, and Sipa Heller are the principal staff members working on postwar problems.

Institute of Jewish Affairs. Jacob Robinson, Director, 330 West 42d Street, New York.

Background

The Institute of Jewish Affairs was established on February 1, 1941 to analyze fundamental aspects of Jewish life since the first World War in order to establish the facts of the present situation and to formulate the basis on which Jewish rights and freedom may be secured in a general postwar reconstruction. The Institute was launched and sponsored by the World Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Congress as a scientific research body. It has a representative board of trustees, an executive committee, and a large advisory council. The Institute operates through five departments: political science and law, statistics and economics, religion, migration and colonization, and postwar reconstruction. The department of postwar reconstruction is engaged in documenting the peace aims of the belligerents, neutral opinions on postwar Europe, and the postwar position of the Jews. Its principal source of income is the American Jewish Congress.

Activities

The Institute's principal field of postwar interest centers around peace and postwar proposals generally, as a background for Jewish political, economic, and cultural reconstruction, possibilities of migration and colonization, and social rehabilitation. One of the basic assumptions of its

work is that provision will be made for the reconstruction of Europe on an international scale with the necessary international machinery for its execution. All of the activity of the Institute is, in the broadest sense, of a postwar nature. Projects which deal with the past and the present do so with the sole purpose of examining past experiences so as to throw light on the present and formulate future postwar plans. The Institute is primarily and basically a research and fact-finding body. Its publications are all the result of research, but their distribution serves an educational purpose. In addition to its collections, documentation, and surveys, the Institute is compiling archives containing a comprehensive collection of materials relating to the plight of the Jews since the rise of Hitlerism, especially since the outbreak of the second World War. The archives contain photostats of documents and illustrations, collections of laws, sets of newspapers, books, excerpts from books, newspaper clippings, periodical articles, and unpublished materials. These archives will be kept up to date and will be available on request for consultation and study.

The Institute publishes periodical studies, *Jewish Affairs,* a recent number of which has dealt directly with postwar problems — Minorities after This War, April–May 1942. The forthcoming issue will deal with starvation in Europe.

The Institute has established a system of cooperative activity in the preparation of its volumes. One member receives the initial assignment on which research is to be done and writes it up; discussions and consultations are held, texts are revised and often rewritten, with the assistance and collaboration of groups within the staff.

The first three projects below have resulted in completed manuscripts which will be published shortly:

1. Were the Minorities Treaties a "Failure"? A summary of the results of the experiment of the minorities treaties in the course of the last twenty years. 300 pp.

2. Jews in Czechoslovakia After Munich. A picture of what happened to the Jews in the Protectorate since the partition of Czechoslovakia. 150–200 pp.

3. The Protectorate Bohemia-Moravia: The Hierarchal Racial State. A description of the most outstanding example of German political and legal thinking by creating a quasi-state of three different groups of population, each of them having a different status — Germans, Czechs and Jews. 200 pp.

Studies now in preparation include the following:

4. The Jewish Refugee. A survey of the recent developments since 1933 and the conclusions to be drawn for the future. 500 pp.

5. Jews in Poland, 1919–1939. A picture of economic conditions and developments in the Jewish life of Poland during these crucial years. 200 pp.

6. Protection of Minorities in Modern European History, 1606–1918. A summary of the experience of over 300 years in this field to combat the theory of the improvisation of the minorities treaties at the end of the first World War. 200 pp.

7. Indemnification of Jewish Losses After the War. A discussion of the Jewish losses by "aryanization" and other measures of Nazi or Nazi-controlled governments, and the legal problems connected with the presentation of Jewish claims. 250 pp.

8. Community and Cultural Rights of Jews After the War. A survey of the Jewish attitude toward nationalism, the complex problems of Jews in the national movements and national states and their relationship to other national minorities. 250–300 pp.

9. Transfer of Populations. A comprehensive picture of this dynamic method of solving the minorities problems. All the legal, political, social, economic, and cultural implications of the transfers are studied and interpreted. 1000 pp. (three volumes).

10. Ten Years of Hitler. Marking ten years since Hitler's advent to power, this book will survey the effect of these ten years in general, and on the Jews in particular, reviewing problems of a general nature and taking up the specific conditions prevalent in the respective countries. 400 pp.

11. Immigration Legislation and the Jews. A study of the present immigration provisions throughout the world and their effect upon Jewish migration now and in the future. 100 pp.

12. Jewish Religion — Past, Present, and Future. A survey of international and constitutional provisions governing the legal status of religions and religious communities, and the position of the Jewish religion.

13. Toward the Peace. A comprehensive annotated bibliography on the subject of postwar reconstruction problems.

14. Jewish Social Work — after the war, in reconstruction.

Of the above projects, numbers 4, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14 are of immediate postwar interest, while the others, in a larger sense, can also qualify as postwar projects in that they are descriptive of past and present experiences carrying with them certain conclusions for the future.

Personnel

The staff consists of: Jacob Robinson, Director; Boris Shub, Editor; Georg Bernhard, Ben Halpern, Gerhard Jacoby, Oscar Karbach, Max Laserson, Jacob Lestschinsky, Joseph Schechtmann, Fritz Schreier, Maria Schwarz, Kalman Stein, Arieh Tartakower, and Zorah Warhaftig.

Institute of Pacific Relations: American Council, W. W. Lockwood, Secretary, 129 East 52d Street, New York; Pacific Council, Edward C. Carter, Secretary-General, W. L. Holland, Research Secretary, 129 East 52d Street, New York (temporarily).

Background

This Institute was established in 1925 to promote the study of the international problems of the Pacific area. The Institute is composed of a number of autonomous National Councils organized in the following countries bordering on or having interests in the Pacific Ocean: Australia, Canada, China, Great Britain, New Zealand, the USSR, and the United States. At present, there are also special committees or groups in the United States which represent the Netherlands, the Philippines, and Fighting France.

The governing body (the Pacific Council) consists of one member appointed by each National Council. The International Secretariat of the Institute (the Pacific Council's executive branch) is located temporarily in the United States. The American Council of the Institute is a membership corporation and has a number of regional divisions within the United States. The Pacific Council is supported by grants from the National Councils and from foundations, both for general purposes and for research. The American Council is supported by foundation grants and by contributions from its individual members.

Activities

The Institute is interested in the political, economic, and social problems of the nations of the Pacific, both domestic and international. In books and studies already published, postwar issues are treated primarily in the Institute's Inquiry Series on the Far Eastern Conflict. In studies under way and projected, and in current conferences and study groups, postwar problems are dealt with to an increasing degree. The IPR is both a research and an educational agency. It does not advocate specific political action.

During the latter part of 1942 a large number of studies of Pacific problems were carried out by the several National Councils and under the auspices of the International Secretariat, in preparation for the Institute's Eighth International Conference (held in Canada, December 1942) whose subject was Wartime and Postwar Cooperation of the United Nations in the Far East.

The series of IPR books entitled, Inquiry into the Far Eastern Conflict, form the background and initial stages of the Institute's postwar studies. (A catalogue is available upon request.) The following volumes are those most directly pertinent to the subject:

P. E. Corbett, Postwar Worlds, 1941, 211 pp.

E. B. Dietrich, Far Eastern Trade of the United States, 1940, 116 pp.

R. Emerson, L. A. Mills and V. Thompson, Government and Nationalism in Southeast Asia, 1942, 242 pp.

Miriam S. Farley, The Problem of Japanese Trade Expansion in the Postwar Situation, 1940, 93 pp.

F. M. Keesing, The South Seas in the Modern World, John Day, New York, 1941, 391 pp.

L. A. Mills, British Rule in Eastern Asia, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 1942, 581 pp.

Nathaniel Peffer, Prerequisites to Peace in the Far East, 1941, 121 pp.

G. E. Taylor, America in the New Pacific, Macmillan, New York, 1942, 159 pp.

Briefer studies are carried at intervals in the Institute's periodicals, as for instance: Chungking Considers the Future, by Guenther Stein, Far Eastern Survey, September 7, 1942; and China's Industrialization, by H. D. Fong, Pacific Affairs, March 1942.

Studies now in progress include, among others: Education and Native Leadership in Southeast Asia, by J. S. Furnivall; Modern Korea, by A. J. Grajdanzev; Agrarian Problems of Southwest China, by Chen Han-seng; and Postmortem on Malaya, by Virginia Thompson.

Summarizing the major discussion findings at the Institute's Eighth International Conference is a pamphlet, War and Peace In the Pacific. A larger volume, Problems of the Pacific, presenting conference proceedings in greater detail, will be issued later in 1943. Over ninety documents were prepared for the Conference by authorities from various member countries. They cover social, economic, and political questions of the Pacific area, as well as domestic and foreign problems of Pacific countries. Some of these documents will be published shortly. Further information about them may be obtained by writing directly to the IPR.

Personnel

To a large extent the staff of the Institute is administrative and editorial; many of its studies are carried out by scholars associated with the Institute but not regularly members of the staff. Others are products of staff research, study groups, and conference discussion.

Institute of Social Research. Max Horkheimer, Director, 429 West 117th Street, New York.

Background

The Institute of Social Research was established in 1923 to carry on social research in cultural and economic problems. It is affiliated with Columbia University and financed by its own endowment carried by Social Studies Association, Inc.

Activities

The Institute is devoting increasing attention to research work on international postwar problems. Its current research program includes: (1) studies in the reorganization of German society after the destruction of national socialism, especially the socio-psychological presuppositions for democratic reconstruction in the field of education and leisure activities; (2) investigation into the political function of anti-Semitism with special reference to postwar tendencies; (3) studies of the various blueprints for a planned economy; and (4) research in industrialization trends in Latin America. The results of some of these studies are published in the Institute's periodical, *Studies in Philosophy and Social Science.*

Personnel

Principal staff members of the Institute working on postwar problems are: Theodore W. Adorno, Otto Kirchheimer, Herbert Marcuse, Franz Neumann, Frederick Pollock, and Felix J. Weil.

Institute of World Economics. Lewis L. Lorwin, Chairman, 3000-39th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

The Institute of World Economics was formed in December 1941 to study the problems arising out of changes in the economic relations between nations, to examine the place of the United States in the emerging world economy, to bring together organizations and individuals concerned with regional and special problems for the purpose of integrating their studies and programs in a general view of world economic development, and to serve as a center of world economic research. It is a voluntary association supported by membership dues and contributions.

Activities

The Institute is devoting its major attention through research and education to postwar international problems. During 1942 it held public conferences in New York, one on Industrialization of Undeveloped Countries, and another in June 1942 on Post-War Population Resettlements. During the last quarter of 1942, it held a series of round-table conferences in New York on postwar reconstruction in the Far East, Poland, England, Southeastern Europe, and Scandinavia. It has announced a series of public conferences in 1943 on the cooperatives in war and reconstruction, international technical organization for world economic development, freedom from want, and labor in the postwar world. It has organized a Committee on Postwar Population Resettlement which is making a systematic study of the problem. It cooperates with the Institute of Social Research, the Latin American Economic Institute, and the Russian Economic Institute. It publishes a *Bulletin,* the first issue of which appeared at the end of January 1943.

Personnel

Research work is being done by various members of the Board of Directors of the Institute and others on a voluntary basis. The members of the Board are: Lewis L. Lorwin, Chairman; J. Frederic Dewhurst, William P. Everts, W. L. Holland, Frederick Pollock, and J. F. Normano, who is also Research Secretary of the Institute.

Institute on World Organization. Mrs. Samuel Valenstein, Office Secretary, 1907 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

The Institute on World Organization was established in May 1941 to engage in the study of political, economic, and social problems relating to world organization in order to contribute to promoting a durable and just peace; and to create and maintain, through lectures, discussions, publications, and other suitable means, an active public interest in future world organization and an understanding of its value. It is the intention of the Institute to concentrate attention upon

long-range objectives, as distinct from postwar transitional measures, while recognizing the necessity of adjusting to each other the long-range and short-range solutions of these problems. The Institute consists of a Committee with officers, a group of sponsors who endorse its aims and methods, and a body of contributing and supporting members which is now being established. It is supported by voluntary contributions from individuals.

Activities

The Institute is devoting its entire attention to a program of study, research and education on international postwar problems. Its present postwar projects are:

1. A Committee study on possible amendments to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

2. A Committee study on the relations between the United Nations and the League of Nations, etc.

3. A series of informal discussion dinners being held in Washington monthly during the current season dealing principally with questions of regional organization within the universal organization and their reciprocal relations, continuing the discussions of the Second Institute held at the American University, September 8–14, 1942, on the general subject, The Future of World Organization, General and Regional Problems.

The Institute has published: World Organization, A Balance Sheet of the First Great Experiment, a symposium of the first Institute on World Organization, American Council on Public Affairs, Washington, 1941, 426 pp. The lectures delivered at the second Institute also will be published.

Personnel

The members of the Executive Committee of the Institute are: Laura Dreyfus-Barney, Jan Hostie, Ethel M. Johnson, Laura Puffer Morgan, and Bertram Pickard.

Interior Department: National Park Service. Newton B. Drury, Director, Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Illinois.

Background

The National Park Service was established on August 25, 1916 to administer federal areas classified generally as national parks, national monuments, national historical parks, and allied areas of scenic, scientific, historic, and recreational significance. The various types of areas are grouped, for the sake of brevity, under the broad classification of the National Park System. It is the basic policy of the Service to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life in the areas which constitute the National Park System, and to provide for human use and enjoyment of them in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for future generations.

The National Park Service is a major bureau within the Department of the Interior. The central headquarters is located in Chicago, Illinois. The administrative and technical work of the Director's Office is organized functionally into eight units, each headed by a designated official responsible for the conduct of the work. These units are: Branch of Operations, Branch of Interpretation, Branch of Historic Sites, Branch of Land Planning, Branch of Plans and Design, Branch of Engineering, Branch of Forestry and Office of Chief Counsel. To facilitate administration, the 166 areas of the National Park System are divided into four geographical regions, each in charge of a regional director who is assisted by a staff of administrative and technical assistants. Regional offices are located in Richmond, Virginia; Omaha, Nebraska; Santa Fe, New Mexico; and San Francisco, California. Each park area is in direct charge of a superintendent or custodian who is assisted by a staff of administrative employees, technicians, and others. The work of the park staff falls into four divisions: administration, protection, maintenance and construction, and interpretation. The Service is financed by federal appropriations.

Activities

The National Park Service is devoting minor attention to research and educational work on domestic postwar park problems involving 166 areas in the continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii. A project construction program has been developed as a part of the postwar employment stabilization program. It embraces most of the 166 areas under the administration of the National Park Service and includes all phases of protection, maintenance, and physical development, and the research and planning that must precede such work. Publications have not been produced in this connection.

Personnel

The general coordination and direction of the project construction program of the National Park Service are placed in the Branch of Plans and Design and the Branch of Engineering. Biologists, geologists, archeologists, historians, museum specialists, foresters, and other technicians join with

the architects and engineers in developing plans and preparing estimates.

International Chamber of Commerce: American Section. Eliot Wadsworth, Chairman, U. S. Chamber of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

Background

The American Section of the International Chamber of Commerce was established in 1920 as the American organization for contact with the national committees of businessmen in other countries who are associated in the International Chamber of Commerce. It is composed of organization members in the business field, associate members (corporations, companies, and individual business and professional men and women), and publication service members. Its income is derived from dues paid by the three classes of members.

Activities

The American Section of the International Chamber of Commerce, so far as postwar problems and policies are concerned, is primarily interested in the international aspects. It has kept in touch with the work of some of the National Committees of the Chamber in other countries on matters of postwar interest.

The American Section's only postwar publication to date is the 40-page pamphlet, World of the Future, containing addresses made at its twenty-first annual dinner, held in Chicago, April 27, 1942. Professor J. B. Condliffe in his book, Agenda for a Postwar World, Norton, New York, 1942, stated in a preliminary acknowledgment: "The genesis of this book was a study submitted to the American Section of the Committee for Economic Reconstruction of the International Chamber of Commerce, under the chairmanship of Mr. Thomas J. Watson. The author wishes to express his thanks for permission to make use of this study in the present volume, which is published on his own personal responsibility."

Personnel

Eliot Wadsworth is Chairman of the American Section and Thomas J. Watson is Chairman of the Committee for Economic Reconstruction of the International Chamber of Commerce.

International Committee for Cooperative Reconstruction. Henry Shoskes, Executive Chairman; Wallace J. Campbell, Secretary, 205 West 88th Street, New York.

Background

This Committee was organized in December 1941 by representatives of cooperatives from nine European countries now in exile and a group of American cooperative leaders. It aims to create an agency that will: (1) serve as a clearinghouse for information; (2) mobilize experience and services of the large number of former cooperative executives from Europe living here temporarily; (3) act as a focal point for activities directed toward the reconstruction of the cooperative movement in war-torn countries; and (4) encourage other agencies to make the cooperatives an important part of all programs of democratic reconstruction.

Activities

The Committee is devoting its entire attention to organizational and educational work with a view to the revival and reconstruction of cooperative societies in Europe after the war. It is undertaking: (1) to prepare a roster of cooperators with a European background and American cooperators who would like to participate in the cooperative work after the war in Europe; (2) to explore the possibilities of export-import operations between the cooperative organizations in the United States and abroad; (3) to set up missions composed of cooperators mentioned under (1), who will leave for Europe at the first opportunity after the war is over to direct or assist in the work of cooperative reconstruction; (4) to prepare a lease-lend scheme to be the basis for the lending and financing of commodities and machinery to the cooperatives in Europe; (5) to establish permanent working committees on various phases of cooperative reconstruction; (6) to maintain close cooperation with the International Cooperative Alliance and with cooperatives in the United States and all occupied countries; (7) to contact government and private agencies engaged in postwar planning; and (8) to hold round-table discussions monthly by its advisory committee and the sponsors and officials from different walks of life who will have their work in postwar planning.

The Committee has published Reports of its General Meetings and, The Postwar World in the Cooperative Movement (mimeographed).

Personnel

The Committee has forty members from sixteen countries. James P. Warbasse is Chairman of the International Committee, Henry Shoskes,

Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Wallace J. Campbell, Secretary.

International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations. Eugene E. Barnett, General Secretary, 347 Madison Avenue, New York.

Background

The International Committee is the corporate body of the National Council of the YMCA's in the United States, and agent for world service of the National Councils of YMCA's in the United States and Canada. The Committee was incorporated in 1883 "for the purpose of establishing and assisting Young Men's Christian Associations in any country, and generally, to promote the spiritual, intellectual, physical and social well-being of young men . . ." Through the International Convention by which it was established, the International Committee became the organ of unity of local YMCA's throughout North America, the first of which were established in 1851. The National Council of YMCA's in the United States, established in 1924, meets annually and is composed of representatives chosen by 1,279 local, autonomous associations, uniting their efforts in a program of Christian character-building and citizenship-training. The work of the National Council is carried on through the National Board which plans and administers services to local YMCA's through numerous standing committees and staff in the formulation of policies and direction of services. These efforts are closely interrelated with state or area organizations. The income for the support of these services is derived primarily from budget contributions of member associations based on a percentage of current income, but supplemented by gifts from individuals. The International Board is responsible for raising funds for world service, largely from individuals, for carrying on a program of cooperation with YMCA's in other lands.

Activities

Acting on behalf of the National Board, the Committee on Public Affairs, the Centennial Committee (to observe the original founding in London in 1844), and the Research Council are engaged in planning and promoting studies and program adjustments in local associations during the war and postwar period: adjusting normal programs to wartime needs, strengthening vital religion and morale, stimulating world-thinking and action among the 1,200,000 members, creating a sense of responsibility for the new world order, providing guidance and re-education for youth during the demobilization and reconstruction period.

The world service program of the International Board, at the outbreak of war, maintained forty North American representatives in twenty-three countries. In view of the great changes taking place in relations between races and nations, and the sharpened conflict in all countries between Christian and pagan assumptions regarding the individual and society, the task of the YMCA in all countries has become greater than at any time in its history. Five Advisory Policy Groups are therefore now planning adjustments to strengthen national YMCA movements abroad, studying principally: (1) national and regional objectives and practices; (2) spiritual, economic, and social changes in the world environment; (3) needs and opportunities in youth work in these fields, especially those emerging from the war; (4) the relationships between government and private agencies engaged in social work and particularly in postwar service abroad.

Pertinent publications of the YMCA are as follows:

In War Time — And After, Summary of Triennial Assembly of YMCA Secretaries, Paul M. Limbert, ed., May 1942, 200 pp.

War Service and the Peace-time Program of the American Y.M.C.A., Reprint from YMCA Year Book for 1941, Owen E. Pence, ed., 1942, 160 pp.

Educating for Civic Responsibility, Paul M. Limbert, ed., Association Press, New York, 1941, 137 pp.

National Council Bulletin, National Board of YMCA monthly organ.

Christian Leadership and Tomorrow's World, Occasional Bulletin Number 8 in series on, Citizenship and Public Affairs, published by the Public Affairs Committee, National Board YMCA's, New York, December 1941, 4 pp.

Personnel

National Board: W. Spencer Robertson, Chairman, Madison, N. J.; Jay A. Urice, Executive, New York.

International Board: Cleveland E. Dodge, Chairman, New York; Frank V. Slack, Executive, New York.

Committee on Public Affairs: Archie E. McCrea, Chairman, Muskegon, Michigan; J. Edward Sproul, Secretary, New York.

Centennial Observance Committee: Thomas Graham, Chairman, Oberlin, Ohio; Roy Soren-

son, Secretary, Chicago, Illinois.

Research Council: S. Wirt Wiley, Chairman, New York; Owen E. Pence, Secretary, New York.

Advisory Policy Groups: Cleveland E. Dodge, Chairman, New York; Paul B. Anderson, Secretary, New York.

International Labour Organisation. Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director of the International Labour Office, 3480 University Street, Montreal, Canada.

Background

The ILO was established in 1919 to raise international labor standards and to serve as an international forum for the discussion of social policy and its economic foundations. The functions of the International Labour Office include the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labor. The Office also advises governments at their request regarding proposed legislation and administrative measures.

The ILO is an official body whose membership comprises the following countries: Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Argentine Republic, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Liberia, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia. The membership status of certain other states is doubtful. The Organisation consists of a general Conference of representatives of the members of the Organisation and of an International Labour Office controlled by a Governing Body. Each member state is represented in the Conference by two government representatives, one employers' representative and one workers' representative, assisted by advisers. The Governing Body consists of representatives of sixteen governments and of eight employers' and eight workers' representatives from all the countries participating in the Organisation. The Organisation is financed by annual contributions from the member governments.

Activities

The ILO, as an official international body, approaches problems from an international point of view, but many of the questions with which it deals have a close relation to domestic policy. The current and postwar work of the Organisation are closely interrelated. In many fields, wartime developments and the postwar implications of such developments are covered by the same studies. The main work of the Organisation is to promote action by governments directed toward social progress and economic security by means of decisions taken by the International Labour Conference, the Governing Body and special official Conferences. Fact-finding and research work are undertaken by the Office for the purpose of preparing these decisions and assisting governments in implementing them. The Office carries out research on social and economic problems from the international angle, and publishes studies in this field.

The reconstruction work of the Organisation is based upon the decisions of the New York–Washington Conference of October–November 1941 at which thirty-four member states were represented.

The governments, employers and workers represented on the Emergency Committee of the Governing Body of the Office agreed at a meeting held in London in April 1942 that the Organisation should scrutinize all plans of international economic reconstruction from the point of view of their social implications. The Governing Body is to be advised for this purpose by a committee of persons, with wide experience as statesmen or otherwise in translating economic facts into terms of policy, which will be constituted at the appropriate moment. Meanwhile, preparatory studies of a wide range of problems are in progress. The immediate program of work approved by the Governing Body includes: studies of development works policy, including the financial problems; international migration, including its financial aspects; agricultural questions, including agricultural credit, agrarian reform, and measures directly connected with ensuring to farmers an adequate income level; and the organizational problems of world industries, of which the textile industry has been selected for consideration first.

In the discharge of its ordinary duties the Office is preparing studies of: social security; employment problems, including the postwar implications of wartime dislocations in the labor market and developments in the organization of labor supply; the employment of women, including the postwar implications of wartime developments; the conditions of juveniles, including the effect of wartime conditions on their future employment; standards of life, including housing and nutrition;

health and safety problems; industrial relations; maritime labor problems; the social aspects of colonial policy; and the role of the cooperative movement in postwar planning. A model safety code for factories is being prepared as a basis for postwar rebuilding programs in devastated areas. Studies of some of the administrative aspects of the operation of international institutions based on the past experience of the ILO are also in progress.

The Office is acting as a center for intercommunication between governments regarding reconstruction data and policies. Official arrangements have been made for liaison between the International Labour Office and bodies such as the Inter-Allied Postwar Requirements Committee and the Economic, Financial and Transit Department of the League of Nations.

The publications of the ILO are:

The I. L. O. and Reconstruction, Report of the Acting Director of the International Labour Office (Edward J. Phelan) to the Conference of the ILO, October 1941, 112 pp.

Towards Our True Inheritance, 1942, 77 pp.

The I.L.O. and Plans for a People's Peace, 1942, 43 pp.

Approaches to Social Security, 1942, 100 pp.

In addition, a number of other publications which are not directly concerned with reconstruction have a bearing on postwar questions:

The International Labour Code, 1941, 920 pp.

Labour Supply and National Defence, 1941, 199 pp.

Wartime Transference of Labour in Great Britain, 1942, 163 pp.

Food Control in Great Britain, 1942, 272 pp.

Studies in War Economics, 1941, 199 pp.

The International Labour Review, published monthly (138 pp.), contains special articles occasionally and short notes regularly reporting developments in social and economic reconstruction policy in wartime countries.

Personnel

The staff of the Office in Montreal includes persons of over twenty nationalities, all of whom may be called upon from time to time to contribute to its postwar work. A skeleton staff remains in Geneva, Switzerland, and branch offices are maintained in Washington, London, Chungking, and New Delhi. The Office has correspondents in twelve other countries.

Joint Economic Committees — Canada and the United States. Alvin H. Hansen, Chairman, United States Committee; Wendell E. Thorne, Secretary, United States Committee, Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C.

Background

The Joint Economic Committees were established by the United States and Canada on June 17, 1941 to study and report to their respective governments on the possibilities of: (1) effecting a more economic, more efficient, and more coordinated utilization of the combined resources of the two countries in the production of defense requirements and (2) reducing the probable postwar economic dislocation consequent upon the changes which the economy in each country is presently undergoing. The United States Committee is an interdepartmental committee representing the Federal Reserve Board, War Production Board, Tariff Commission, Department of Agriculture, National Resources Planning Board, and State Department. It has no independent income as such, its small expenses being taken care of out of funds available to the various agencies from which its membership is drawn, particularly the State Department.

Activities

These Committees are devoting their major attention to problems of international postwar readjustment through research and recommendations to the two governments. They have issued no publications.

Personnel

The staff of the United States Committee is drawn from the various member departments and agencies and, in exceptional circumstances, from outside experts. The Committee has no independent staff of its own. Its members are: Robert R. Nathan, Chairman of the Planning Committee, War Production Board; Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State; E. Dana Durand, Member, Tariff Commission; Eric Englund, Head, Food Distribution Branch, Combined Food Board, Department of Agriculture; Alvin H. Hansen, Special Economic Adviser to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; Leroy D. Stinebower, Chief of the Division of Economic Studies, State Department; and George F. Yantis, Member, National Resources Planning Board.

Kiwanis International. Fred G. McAlister, President; O. E. Peterson, Secretary, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Background

Kiwanis International is composed of 2,200 Kiwanis clubs located throughout the United States and Canada. The first Kiwanis club was organized in Detroit, Michigan in January 1915. The affairs of Kiwanis International are directed by a board of trustees elected by club delegates at an annual convention.

Activities

Kiwanis International has two active postwar committees, the International Committee on Post-War Planning and the Past Presidents Committee on Post-War Problems. These committees were created to study the social and economic problems of the war years and reconstruction in the postwar period. Literature dealing with all phases of war and postwar activities is sent to individual clubs. Local club committees on public affairs are asked to develop forums and panel discussion groups to familiarize citizens with the war effort of the Allies and the problems involved in postwar planning. All clubs are encouraged to discuss world affairs as a preparation for the coming postwar period; attempts to produce a blueprint or pattern for the world following a declaration of peace are discouraged. Kiwanians seek to become familiar with problems — social, economic, international — which will exist after the war. Objectives for the future rather than slogans are emphasized. Kiwanis publishes *The Kiwanis Magazine,* pamphlets, bulletins, research and editorial material for speakers committees in American communities. Each month an analysis is made of the topics discussed in club meetings.

Personnel

The chairmen of the two postwar committees of Kiwanis International are: Charles S. Donley, Chairman of the International Committee on Post-War Planning; William J. Carrington, M. D., and Harry E. Karr, Co-Chairmen of the Past Presidents Committee on Post-War Problems.

Labor Department: Bureau of Labor Statistics. A. F. Hinrichs, Acting Commissioner, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

In September 1941 a Postwar Labor Problems Division was created by Act of Congress (Public Law 146, 77th Congress, 1st Session) in the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to conduct studies relative to problems connected with labor likely to arise at the end of the war. The Division is part of the Employment and Occupational Outlook Branch of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and is financed by federal appropriations.

Activities

The Postwar Division in the Bureau of Labor Statistics is devoting its entire attention to a program of research on postwar problems. Its program of postwar studies is outlined below:

1. *Operational studies — impact of the war program upon the total economy and upon different segments of the economy.* These include functional studies of manufacturing, mining, trade, etc., and of important individual industries within these broad groups: the prewar trends, changes in labor requirements resulting from development of the war program, and postwar outlook. They also include an input-output analysis of the composition of total national production showing the interrelation of the different segments of the economy and indicating the way in which changing levels of employment in given industries may be expected to influence employment in related industries. This project, carried on under the direction of Dr. Wassily Leontief at Littauer Center, Harvard University, has been completed for the year 1939 and will be published in two volumes early in 1943.

Area studies are being made of four hundred counties in which there is marked concentration of industrial and mining employment. Basic data are being collected into "working notebooks" covering community characteristics, economic composition and character of the labor force in 1939–1940; changes in economic structure and labor force in these areas under the impact of the war program; and postwar employment outlook. The first of a series of area notebooks planned for 1942 is ready for distribution, covering the four counties that comprise the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania area. Additional volumes will be issued at a rate of three or four a month.

2. *Institutional studies of ways of stabilizing normal peacetime activities so as to secure and maintain full employment within the pattern of our democratic system.* These include studies of immediate postwar probabilities: an analysis of tendencies toward boom or depression latent in the conditions developing as a result of the war. In this connection an historical study is being made by members of the Bureau's staff of archives materials relating to the course of events following World War I. They also include studies of long-run factors of economic stability: the conditions necessary to permit the United States to secure

continuing full employment while at the same time strengthening democracy, promoting freedom of enterprise and permitting an effective use of human effort and physical resources. The investigations under this head deal with: the influence of monetary-fiscal policy on the levels of general employment and on the demands for labor in specific areas of the economy; practical criteria for determining in what fields of activity competition can be expected to stimulate the effective use of manpower; and the types of regulation that can be expected to give the best results in situations inherently and perhaps desirably monopolistic. In the field of competition and monopoly a study is being made of the business casualties of the present war period and of the future of independent enterprise as an employer of labor, particularly the traditional areas of small enterprise. A survey of current proposals for dealing with the immediate and long-run problems of postwar adjustment is also being undertaken. This work is designed to keep the Bureau abreast of the development of current thinking regarding general and detailed problems of postwar adjustment.

3. *Immediate postwar adjustments — how to carry out a systematic industrial and military demobilization without an economic collapse or a destructive speculative spree.* Even stop-gap measures with little or no long-run merit can justify themselves if they succeed in minimizing unemployment and in guiding the nation toward full employment in the critical period immediately following the war. An inventory is therefore being compiled of the economic instruments available to government and business for meeting that emergency, from the standpoint of the importance of the contribution each might make and the speed with which it could begin to be effective.

The primary objective of the Bureau's postwar program is to inform Congress, the executive branch of the government, and the public at large as to the extent and character of changes in employment and the outlook for labor under the impact of the war program and the problems of readjustment to satisfactory peacetime conditions. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is working in collaboration with and is supplying material to other government agencies and to private agencies, where these are interested in specific aspects of the problem of postwar adjustment. At the beginning of this work, the general program of research was planned in cooperation with representatives of the National Resources Planning Board, the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and State, the Federal Works Agency, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Federal Reserve Board. Since then, frequent meetings have been held with members of these agencies to continue to avoid duplication of effort in the assembling of factual material.

Personnel

The Postwar Division has a staff of approximately sixty persons, organized in two sections: an Operational Studies Section which is studying specific area and industry problems, and an Institutional Studies Section which is carrying on general economic analysis. Donald H. Davenport is Chief of the Employment and Occupational Outlook Branch within which the Postwar Division operates. Until his induction into the armed forces, Dal Hitchcock was Chief of the Postwar Division. Since December 1942 John H. G. Pierson has been the Acting Chief of this Division. Principal staff members working on postwar problems under the general direction of Mr. Davenport and the immediate direction of Mr. Pierson are: Emil Benoit-Smullyan, Emory Q. Hawk, Marion Hayes, and Myer H. Naigles. Hugh Killough, Wassily Leontief, Fritz Machlup, and Boris Stern are consultants on postwar problems.

Latin American Economic Institute. John F. Normano, Director of Research, 429 West 117th Street, New York.

Background

The Institute was established in October 1940 to study the economic problems of Latin America. It is a voluntary, independent, non-partisan, nonprofit association financed by membership fees and donations.

Activities

The Institute is chiefly engaged in conducting research projects and in holding conferences on Latin American economic problems, many of which relate to the postwar period. Research projects now in progress include a study of the development of economic thought in the Western Hemisphere, and studies of the industrialization of Brazil, the labor market and movement in Latin America, the Chinese in Cuba, and foreign investments in Latin America. During 1941–1942 the Institute held a series of round-table conferences on a score of Latin American economic problems. Past publications of the Institute include books and pamphlets (mostly out of print) dealing with the economic problems and political relations of Brazil. A symposium on Economic Defense of the Western Hemisphere by seven au-

thors is still available. Books on, The Japanese in Latin America, by J. F. Normano and Antonello Gerbi, The Cooperatives in Latin America, by V. J. Tereshtenko, and The Textile Industry in Latin America, by Albert L. Scott are in press. Reports on, The Industrialization of Argentina, by Miron Burgin, and The Attempt at a New Deal in Argentina, by Felix Weil are in preparation.

Personnel

The Institute has a Board of Directors, an Advisory Council, Research and Financial Committees, and a Permanent Committee on Economic Problems of the Textile Industry in Latin America. William P. Everts is President and Treasurer of the Institute. The Research Committee consists of: Leland H. Jenks, Lewis L. Lorwin, John F. Normano, Felix Weil, and A. Curtis Wilgus.

League for Industrial Democracy, Inc., The. Harry W. Laidler, Executive Director, 112 East 19th Street, New York.

Background

The League was established in 1905 to promote, through education, an increasing democracy in our economic, political, and cultural life. It is supported by voluntary contributions.

Activities

The League's principal field of postwar interest is domestic, although attention is also given to the international field, particularly in its economic aspects. It is devoting a minor but increasing proportion of its activity to educational work and conferences on postwar problems.

The League has published three pamphlets dealing both with war and postwar reconstruction. Many of the contributions in these pamphlets were originally prepared for League conferences. These monographs are as follows:

Economics of Defense and Reconstruction: A Symposium, Harry W. Laidler, ed., 1941, 48 pp.

Maximum Production: Warfare and Welfare, A Symposium, Harry W. Laidler, ed., 1942, 36 pp.

The Role of the Races in Our Future Civilization: A Symposium, 1942, 112 pp.

The League is hoping during 1943 to give particular attention to "democratic techniques under our advancing collectivism."

Personnel

The principal staff member working on postwar problems is Harry W. Laidler. He is assisted by a Postwar Reconstruction Committee consisting of: Bjarne Braatoy, Chairman; John Bauer, Leroy E. Bowman, Wallace J. Campbell, Orlie Pell, Carl Raushenbush, Joseph Schlossberg, and Mark Starr.

League of Nations: Economic, Financial and Transit Department. Alexander Loveday, Director, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey.

Background

The Economic and Financial Section and the Communications and Transit Section of the League of Nations Secretariat, both created in 1920, were merged in the Economic, Financial and Transit Department in 1939. The officials of this Department, now on mission at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, are members of the staff of the Economic and Financial Organization of the League, which includes the Economic and Financial Committees, the Fiscal Committee, the Committee of Statistical Experts and such special bodies as the Delegation on Economic Depressions and the Committee of Demographic Experts. This organization — with which the United States, Brazil and certain other countries not members of the League of Nations fully cooperate — was built up to serve the following broad purposes: (1) to promote international collaboration in economic and financial matters and equality of treatment for commerce; (2) to advise the Council and the Assembly of the League and individual governments on economic and financial questions on which advice was sought by them; and (3) to keep governments and the general public informed of the development of economic events.

It has now become a main function of the organization to help prepare the way for the formulation of economic policies for the postwar world and, in the words of the recent Report of the Economic and Financial Committees, to provide such expert guidance as it can "to assist Governments in implementing the policies formulated in the Atlantic Charter — the enjoyment by all states of access on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world, the fullest collaboration between all nations with the object of securing for all improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security, the assurance that all men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want." To this end the Economic, Financial and Transit Department has been entrusted with the execution of an extensive program of studies which is described below.

Activities

In addition to its work on current problems, the results of which are published in the *World Economic Survey*, the *Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations, Money and Banking*, etc., the Department is carrying out a program of research relating to certain groups of subjects on which it has specialized for many years and in regard to which the League has been the central organ of international action. To quote the Economic and Financial Committees:

In the execution of this programme three guiding principles are being kept in mind:

1. Before the future is planned and projected, it is necessary to learn and apply the lessons that may be deduced from the failures — and successes — of the recent past;

2. Such evidence as to the past must itself be supported by an adequate basis of facts so that those responsible for the formulation of policy may be able to frame their own judgment upon them;

3. Inherent in the organization of modern society are dynamic forces conducive to instability, among which may be distinguished those that lead to fluctuations in economic activity with their train of depressions, stagnation and unemployment and those that have their origin in population pressure or the demographic pattern of society. Provided that political relations can be settled on a basis which assures the maintenance of peace, the core of the social and economic issues of the future is likely to be the problem of economic advancement with social security. The means by which this goal can be reached must therefore constitute the central thread of all constructive economic thinking for the future.

Thus, the main emphasis is placed upon historical and factual research, though this is supplemented by analysis and a systematic study of current events and changes. Care is taken to avoid blue-printing for an uncertain future and entering into questions of executive detail. The general range of subjects covered by the program embraces problems of commercial policy, raw materials, relief and reconstruction, agriculture, economic depressions and social security, as well as international currency and population problems. The work on population is being undertaken by the Office of Population Research under Mr. Loveday's editorship.

Certain of the studies prepared under the program mentioned above have been or will be published. The Department has already issued the following (distributing agent, Columbia University Press):

Raw Materials and Foodstuffs — production by countries, 1935 and 1938, containing detailed statistics of production and trade for some 200 products and nearly 140 countries or territories, 1940, 75 pp.

Europe's Trade — a study of the trade of European countries with one another and with the rest of the world, 1941, 116 pp.

The Network of World Trade — a companion to the above, dealing with world trade as a whole and the nature and principles of the multilateral system, 1942, 172 pp.

Commercial Policy in the Inter-War Period:

International Proposals and National Policies, containing a record of the policies advocated by international conferences, etc., and the policies actually pursued; an analysis of the causes of success or failure of international proposals and action, and a summary of conclusions, 1942, 164 pp.

Economic Fluctuations in the United States and the United Kingdom, 1918–1922, analyzing the process of adjustment to a peace economy after the first World War, 1942, 93 pp.

It is expected that further studies on raw materials, trade relationships and trade policy, as well as certain results of the investigations into demographic problems, will be published in the near future.

Urban and Rural Housing deals with the financing of government and other housing schemes, especially after the first World War, 1939, 159 pp.

Report of the Economic and Financial Committees on the work of their joint session (London, April–May; Princeton, N. J., August 1942) sets out the views of those Committees on certain aspects of postwar economic policy, 1942, 23 pp.

Personnel

The senior members of the Department on mission at Princeton, New Jersey, several of whom are working on postwar problems are: Alexander Loveday, Director; John H. Chapman, Paul Deperon, Folke Hilgerdt, Martin Hill, Miroslav Kriz, John Lindberg, Ragnar Nurkse, Jacques J. Polak, and Ansgar Rosenborg.

League of Nations Association, Inc. Clark M. Eichelberger, Director, 8 West 40th Street, New York.

Background

The League of Nations Association was established in 1923 for the education of public opinion looking toward the establishment of a universal

society of nations and full American participation in that society. It is a membership organization controlled by a board of directors of thirty-nine persons, and an executive committee. It has about a dozen branch organizations in various parts of the United States. Its principal source of income is membership dues and gifts, supplemented by sale of literature.

Activities

The Association is devoting major attention to educational work and research on international postwar problems. Its current activities are mainly threefold: (1) assisting in the work of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, which it was instrumental in establishing; (2) promoting education with regard to the United Nations and the Atlantic Charter; and (3) a general program of education on the experience of the League of Nations and the principles of world organization. One principal project in this field is a national contest for high school students on the principles of world organization, now in its seventeenth year. The Association publishes *Changing World,* a monthly journal of international affairs.

Personnel

Frank G. Boudreau, President of the Association; Hugh Moore, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Frederick C. McKee, Treasurer; Ann Voigt, Business Manager; Margaret Olson, Secretary to the Director; Pennington Haile, Field Secretary; Mrs. Harrison Thomas, Educational Secretary; Anne Martin, Contest Secretary; and Estelle Linzer, Secretary for the United Nations Committees.

Liberty Bank of Buffalo: Research Advisory Service. Bert H. White, Director, Buffalo, New York.

Background

The Research Advisory Service was established in 1937 to assist manufacturers in solving technical problems that arise in the course of conducting their business. It is a cooperative organization financed by subscription fees from fourteen American banks located in various cities.

Activities

The Research Advisory Service is giving major attention to a research program on domestic postwar manufacturing and business problems. It has published the following pamphlets: Industry's Challenge to Research, 1940, 43 pp.; When the Defense Boom Ends, 1941, 22 pp.; Thought-Provokers for Post-War Planners, 1942, 9 pp.

Personnel

Bert H. White, Director; George Perazich, Research Engineer; and William Foley, Assistant to the Director of the Research Advisory Service.

Machinery and Allied Products Institute. George Terborgh, Research Director, 744 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

MAPI was established in 1934 for the service of member organizations in the capital goods industries and educational activities in the economics of these industries. It is a federation of trade associations financed by assessments of members of constituent organizations.

Activities

MAPI is giving major attention to a research and educational program on postwar problems of special interest to the capital goods industries. It has recently organized an Economic Policy Committee, which will sponsor studies in this field. The precise nature of these studies is yet to be determined.

Personnel

George Terborgh and Eric Schiff are the principal staff members of the Institute working on postwar industrial problems.

Maritime Commission: Division of Economics and Statistics. Henry L. Deimel, Jr., Director, Old Southern Railway Building, 1300 E Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

The Division of Economics and Statistics was established on April 2, 1941 as successor to the Division of Research and Section of Special Studies, United States Maritime Commission. The purpose of the Division is to develop statistics, conduct research in economic and statistical aspects of ocean shipping and shipbuilding, and make reports and recommendations to the Maritime Commission. It is a division of the United States Maritime Commission and is financed by federal appropriations.

Activities

The Division is primarily interested in ocean shipping, including shipping in international trade, and in domestic trade — coastwise, intercoastal, and Great Lakes. Research in postwar

problems is conducted concurrently with research in present problems, particularly inasmuch as the study of current developments and trends involves projection into the long-range future. The nature of the Division's work is research and fact-finding, observation of current trends, preparation of reports, and recommendations to the Commission. Various statistical reports covering ocean-going merchant vessels and the movement of shipping and cargoes in United States water-borne commerce between 1922 and 1940, prepared by this Division and its predecessors in the Maritime Commission and Shipping Board, provide background statistics useful for organizations studying postwar prospects. Many of these are out of print, and consideration is being given to the reissue of some summary reports for this period.

As occasion arises and facilities permit, assistance is rendered to other government agencies and qualified private agencies conducting studies in the postwar field. In general, however, the work of this Division is primarily directed toward the developments and problems involving economic and statistical research which are of current and long-range concern to the Maritime Commission.

Personnel

Problems having postwar significance are not assigned to any particular part of the Division's staff, but are handled in accordance with their relationship to the regular organization of the Division's work.

Mortgage Bankers Association of America. George H. Patterson, Secretary-Treasurer, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Background

This Association was organized in 1914 to encourage intelligent legislation affecting the business; to acquire and disseminate correct information regarding it; to aid public discrimination between such securities and dealers therein as should command confidence and those that should not; to secure uniformity of practice where uniformity is desirable; and to afford opportunity for those engaged in the business to secure the benefits of personal acquaintance and interchange of ideas. It is an incorporated trade association supported by income from dues.

Activities

The Association is devoting a minor part of its attention to fact-finding, educational, and industrial work on domestic postwar problems. It has appointed a postwar planning committee to meet with other committees of similar organizations.

Personnel

C. A. Mullenix, President, and Dean R. Hill, Chairman of the above-mentioned committee, are giving attention to postwar banking problems.

National Association of Housing Officials. Hugh R. Pomeroy, Executive Director, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Background

This Association was organized in 1933 to improve all phases of housing administration by the collection and dissemination of information on sound principles and practices. It is an association of public officials and agencies directly engaged in the regulation, financing, planning, construction, and operation of housing. Policies are determined by a board of governors made up of active officials in federal, state, and local housing agencies. The Association's program is carried on by standing and special committees, joint committees with other agencies in the public administration field, staffs in the main office in Chicago and in the Washington office, and regional councils organized throughout the United States. The Management Division of the Association is directed by its own executive council subject to general policies laid down by the board of governors of the Association proper. It is supported by membership dues, publication sales, and grants from foundations interested in the advancement of public administration.

Activities

NAHO is devoting only a portion of its current activity to a program of research, education, and action on domestic postwar housing and city and regional planning problems. The activity is carried on by its Committee on Postwar Housing. This Committee has in preparation for probable publication early in 1943 a report entitled, Principles of Postwar Housing in the United States. News articles and editorial comments dealing with postwar housing appear in the various periodicals of the Association, including *NAHO News,* an eight-page news letter published about twelve times a year, and *Housing Management Bulletin.*

Personnel

Hugh R. Pomeroy, Executive Director; Edmond H. Hoben, Associate Director; Bleecker Marquette, Chairman, Committee on Postwar

Housing; and Edmund N. Bacon, Secretary, Committee on Postwar Housing.

National Association of Manufacturers. F. C. Crawford, President, 14 West 49th Street, New York.

Background

The National Association of Manufacturers was organized on January 22, 1895 to establish and maintain a mutual and cooperative organization of American manufacturers in the United States for the fostering of their trade, business, and financial interests, to reform abuses relative thereto, to secure freedom from unlawful and unjust exactions, to diffuse accurate and reliable information as to the standing of merchants and other matters, to procure uniformity and certainty in the customs and usages pertaining to the trade, business and financial interests of the members, to settle differences between its members, to promote a more enlarged and friendly intercourse between the manufacturers of the United States, and to do all things necessary to carry out the aforesaid purposes for the mutual benefit and protection of its members, under and subject to such regulations, conditions, and limitations as may be prescribed by the constitution and by-laws. It is an association of individual firms and corporations engaged in manufacturing in the United States. It is supported by membership dues, subscriptions, and gifts.

Activities

Since 1936 the NAM has been actively interested in the study of long-range economic problems, and the present Post-War Problems Committee is a continuation (renamed) of the committee appointed some six years ago. Earlier analyses by the Committee dealt with the basic causes of booms and depressions and presented suggestions as to prevention and alleviation.

During 1942 two important statements were issued which bear directly on postwar problems:

1. A statement on the postwar transition period issued on June 26 by S. Bayard Colgate, Chairman of the Post-War Problems Committee.

2. Preparing Now for Post-War Problems,—a widely publicized and widely used memorandum to industrialists setting forth twenty-eight suggestions as to steps which should be taken by them during the war period in preparation for the period when the war ends.

The Post-War Problems Committee has been, and continues to be, engaged through various subcommittees in an extensive study of the following fields: the conditions likely to exist when this war is over; the internal conditions necessary for real and sustained prosperity in the postwar period; and the external (international) conditions necessary for our domestic prosperity after the war is over. In connection with this last point, the International Relations Subcommittee of the Post-War Problems Committee divided itself into two small groups to investigate: (1) the kind of a world we would like to live in when the war is over and the basic conditions necessary to secure it; and (2) practical problems of international relationships which will exist in the postwar world, including, for example, such matters as plans of payment, postwar debts, reconstruction of foreign countries, exports, imports, international currency, etc.

Internal problems are being analyzed along five different lines:

1. Positive steps to facilitate transition from war production to peace production.

2. Positive steps to provide jobs.

3. Positive steps to alleviate maladjustments. This will deal with such subjects as welfare spending by government, subsidies, tariff, and agriculture.

4. Positive steps to prevent abuses either in business, labor, or government.

5. Positive steps to sustain prosperity.

The Committee fully realizes that as actual situations develop it may become necessary to consider wholly new problems and set up new principles in some fields. The Post-War Problems Committee will make no claim to finality in any of its documents but expects to be a continuing body devoted to the study of postwar problems as they develop.

As a result of deliberations during the present year the Committee has just completed work on a document entitled, Jobs–Freedom–Opportunity, which has been approved for publication by the Executive Committee of the Association. In preparing the booklet the Committee consulted outstanding individuals in the fields of geography, finance, international relations, etc.

Personnel

Noel Sargent is Secretary of the NAM and also Secretary of its Post-War Problems Committee.

National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. William J. Carson, Executive Director, 1819 Broadway, New York.

Background

The National Bureau of Economic Research

was formed in 1920 to encourage, in the broadest and most liberal manner, investigation, research and discovery, and the application of knowledge to the well-being of mankind; and in particular to conduct, or assist in the making of, exact and impartial investigations in the field of economic, social, and industrial science, and to this end to cooperate with governments, universities, learned societies, and individuals. It is a membership corporation supported by grants from research foundations and contributions by firms and individuals. Its major interest is in domestic economic research.

Activities

The National Bureau and its collaborators are continuing their extensive researches in income and capital formation, business cycles, production and productivity, prices, wages, finance, and fiscal policy. These inquiries are based primarily upon scientific analysis and interpretation of statistical data covering varying periods of time. The aim is to discover the relative importance of different economic activities, what changes they undergo, and what effects the changes produce.

Findings of this sort have implications for present and future policy, though the National Bureau is debarred by its constitution from giving specific advice. Much use is being made by various agencies, governmental and private, of its findings, for example, national income totals and their subdivisions are basic not only in the planning of federal fiscal policies but also in deciding what part of the country's resources can be allocated to war. The Financial Research Program, carried on in part with the support of the Association of Reserve City Bankers (q.v.) and in collaboration with many other agencies, is now being reoriented toward war and postwar problems. Studies of production, employment, and productivity in manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, undertaken with the support of The Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation and now being completed, will conclude with analyses of prospects for the various industries considered in the postwar world. It is believed that these and other work in progress regarding fiscal problems, wages, and business cycles will prove practically valuable during the reconstruction period. A full account of the National Bureau's work in 1941, its relations to the war effort and postwar problems, together with plans for 1942–1943, will be found in its twenty-second annual report.

During 1942 and 1943 the National Bureau plans to issue several reports in its two pamphlet series — "Occasional Papers" and "Technical Papers" — a number of which will be special pamphlets dealing with war and postwar problems; and eighteen volumes in its book series. Earlier publications of the National Bureau contain findings of basic background value for the study of postwar economic problems. *See* Annual Report for 1941 for titles and authors. All National Bureau reports are published by the Bureau.

Personnel

The officers of the National Bureau include: W. L. Crum, Chairman; N. I. Stone, President; C. Reinhold Noyes, Vice President; Shepard Morgan, Treasurer; W. J. Carson, Executive Director; and Martha Anderson, Editor. Wesley C. Mitchell is Director of Research.

Studies in income and capital formation are being carried on by Simon Kuznets and also by members of the Conference on Research in Income and Wealth; business cycles by Wesley C. Mitchell, Arthur F. Burns, Thor Hultgren, Geoffrey H. Moore, and several collaborators; production and productivity by Solomon Fabricant and Harold Barger; prices by Frederick C. Mills; and wages by Leo Wolman. Studies in finance are under the direction of the Financial Research Program, including Ralph A. Young, Director; W. J. Carson, R. J. Saulnier, and collaborators. Investigations in fiscal policy are being carried on by the Conference on Research in Fiscal Policy, W. L. Crum, Chairman.

National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War. Mrs. Frederic Beggs, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Background

The National Committee was formed in 1925 to maintain faith in, and work for, a world in which responsibility will be accepted by individuals and governments for developing social, economic, and political relationships which will make war obsolete; to clarify thinking on current issues in their relation to this ultimate goal; and to develop an informed and alert public opinion which will effectively support the constructive and democratic forces of government in the conduct of foreign policy to this end. It is a committee representing seven national women's organizations and is supported by organization dues and individual contributions.

Activities

The Committee's major activity is carrying on educational and action-promoting work on inter-

national problems. It has been seeking, through conference and study, the cause and cure of war. It urges its member organizations to help awaken the American people to the anti-democratic forces threatening them from within and without. It serves as a "listening post" and clearinghouse for materials and techniques, and seeks to discover trends and to foresee important issues, to develop quick joint educational projects on specific issues, and to promote community discussion based on factual material through the "Marathon Round Tables."

Personnel

Mrs. Frederic Beggs is the executive officer of the Committee.

National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc. Everett R. Clinchy, President, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Background

The National Conference was formed in 1928 to promote justice, amity, understanding and cooperation among Jews, Catholics, and Protestants in the United States, and to analyze, moderate, and finally eliminate intergroup prejudices which disfigure and distort religious, business, social, and political relations. It aims at the establishment of a social order in which the religious ideals of brotherhood and justice shall become the standards of human relationships. It is a voluntary association of individuals governed by a board of trustees of thirty-six persons. It is financed by individual contributions and some few organizations and foundations.

Activities

The Conference is devoting a share of its activity to a postwar program of religious education and action. Its program of education includes literature and conferences on Religion and the Post-War World. One of its purposes is to build the attitude of friendly cooperation among religious groups essential to postwar reconstruction and to prevent the rise of a hate movement in America after the war. It holds a biennial Institute of Human Relations at Williamstown, Massachusetts. The 1941 Institute was devoted to discussion of, The World We Want To Live In. The discussion was subsequently edited by Dr. Clinchy and published in book form under the same title (Doubleday, Doran, New York, 1942, 98 pp.). A pamphlet, Religious Groups and the Post-War World, is free on request.

Personnel

Principal staff members working on postwar problems are: Robert A. Ashworth, Everett R. Clinchy, Thomas Doyle, Willard Johnson, and Louis Minsky.

National Council for Prevention of War. Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary, 1013-18th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

The Council was founded in October 1921 to foster and engage in educational and related activities with a view to the prevention of war and the promotion of peace. It is incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia and supported by voluntary contributions.

Activities

The Council is devoting half its time to educational and action-promoting work on both domestic and international postwar problems. It has published a series of six mimeographed leaflets by Florence Brewer Boeckel:

Beyond War, February 1942, 20 pp.

Sovereignty and the Four Freedoms, March 1942, 12 pp.

Tariffs and the Atlantic Charter, April 1942, 20 pp.

Race Prejudice and World War, May 1942, 20 pp.

Equal Access to Raw Materials and Related Problems, June 1942, 20 pp.

The People's Peace, July 1942, 12 pp.

Peace Action, its four-page monthly publication, has contained many articles on postwar topics by members of the Council staff.

Personnel

Staff members of the Council working on postwar problems are: Frederick J. Libby and Warren D. Mullin.

National Council of Jewish Women. Flora R. Rothenberg, Executive Director, 1819 Broadway, New York.

Background

The National Council of Jewish Women was established in 1893 to offer its members a program of education in social legislation, international affairs, and contemporary Jewish affairs as well as opportunities for service in their communities through a varied program of social welfare and

civilian defense, and service to foreign-born through immigration and adjustment work. It is a membership organization, with 60,000 members throughout the country organized in 350 Senior and Junior Sections. Its principal source of income is membership dues.

Activities

The Social Legislation Committee of the Council is interested in promoting legislation to preserve our social gains during and after the war. The International Relations Committee is interested in problems of postwar world organization and in promoting interest in postwar planning. The Contemporary Jewish Affairs Committee is concerned with the problems of the Jew in the postwar world. The Social Welfare Committee is interested in maintaining an intelligent attitude toward the problems of the civilian population in the war situation. The Council is becoming increasingly interested in postwar planning. Its activity takes the form of educational and action-promoting material. It prepares study outlines of an educational nature and program materials which are sent to members to stimulate their interest in postwar problems. The Council recently issued several courses concerned with postwar problems, consisting of kits with study outlines and supplementary published material. They are: Building a New World, a basic orientation course in postwar organization; Plans for a Democratic Victory, concerned primarily with international affairs; and The War and Our Social Gains, which discusses the economic and social problems of the United States. A kit on the consumer has also been issued.

Personnel

Staff members working on postwar problems are: Belle Mazur and Helen Raebeck.

National Electrical Manufacturers Association. W. J. Donald, Managing Director, 155 East 44th Street, New York.

Background

NEMA was established in 1926 to promote and further the interests of the manufacturers of electric apparatus and supplies in manufacturing, engineering, safety, transportation, and other industrial problems; to promote the standardization of electrical apparatus and supplies; to collect and disseminate information of value to its members or to the public; to appear for its members before legislative committees, governmental bureaus, and other bodies in regard to matters affecting the industry; to promote a spirit of cooperation among its members for the improved production, proper use, and increased distribution of electrical apparatus and supplies; and to increase the amount and improve the quality of electrical service to the public. It is a trade association of electrical manufacturers and is financed by membership dues.

Activities

NEMA's primary postwar interest is in the development of plans for postwar cooperative business development programs to cushion the shock to members' sales expected when war spending subsides. To this end it has established a special NEMA postwar planning committee. Its preliminary studies concern such postwar problems as reconversion to peacetime production, employment opportunities, housing, urban planning, distribution of materials and commodities, and general correlation with the postwar activities of other industries and agencies, both governmental and non-governmental. Subcommittees will assist in developing a constructive approach to the question of how the electrical manufacturing industry can contribute most effectively to the common objective of postwar employment, improved living standards, and the maintenance of the free enterprise system.

Personnel

The members of NEMA's Postwar Planning Committee are: B. W. Kerr, Chairman; B. W. Clark, J. C. Elliff, Everett Morss, D. C. Prince, C. E. Swartzbaugh, and R. W. Turnbull.

National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. Louise Franklin Bache, Executive Secretary, 1819 Broadway, New York.

Background

This Federation was formed in 1919 "to elevate the standards for women in business and in the professions; to promote the interests of business and professional women; to stimulate local and state organizations; to bring about a spirit of cooperation among business and professional women of the United States; and to extend opportunities to business and professional women through education along lines of industrial, scientific and vocational activities." In 1941 it adopted the following statement as its objective: "We seek to vitalize the processes of democracy, that all people may enjoy the basic satisfactions of life in a world at

peace." It is a membership organization with about 1,750 clubs organized in forty-eight state federations, Alaska, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia. It is financed by membership dues.

Activities

The Federation is devoting about one-fourth of its program activity to research, education, and action on international postwar problems. Its postwar project is contained in the war program it recommended to its clubs for the year beginning July 1942. A manual of suggestions with proposed subjects for discussion and references was contained in the war program issue of its official magazine, *Independent Woman,* June 1942. In addition, a Program Kit has been prepared for club use, containing six pamphlets on the Battle for the Peace.

Personnel

Louise Franklin Bache, Executive Secretary; Mary Ely, Director of Program and Membership; Dorothy Crook, Director of Legislation; Pauline Mandigo, Director of Publicity; Gladys F. Gove, Director, Vocational Service; and Frances Maule, Editor, *Independent Woman.*

National Foreign Trade Council, Inc. Eugene P. Thomas, President, 26 Beaver Street, New York.

Background

The National Foreign Trade Council was established in 1914 to coordinate national efforts toward the promotion and expansion of American trade in foreign markets. It is a mutual benefit corporation financed by membership dues.

Activities

The Council is giving increasing attention to a program of research, education, and action on problems of our postwar foreign trade. It has a nation-wide membership composed of leading firms in the United States interested in foreign trade. For twenty-nine years a Foreign Trade Convention has been held annually under its auspices at which foreign trade problems have been discussed by public officials and leading speakers. The Council is now completing the personnel of a Foreign Trade Reconstruction Committee with a nation-wide personnel and several subcommittees. The work of this committee will be devoted exclusively to postwar international problems, and will be concerned with correlating the research and advisory work of other national agencies and their planning committees. The Council is also collaborating with the American Maritime Council in its research work on sea-borne commerce which is being directed by Dr. Alexander V. Dye. Publications of the Council include the *Proceedings* of its annual conventions, and the issuance periodically of studies of their Foreign Trade Reconstruction Committee. The 1942 Convention was held in Boston, October 7–9, 1942.

Personnel

Clark H. Minor, President of the International General Electric Company, is Chairman of the Foreign Trade Reconstruction Committee. Dr. Alexander V. Dye is its Executive Director.

National Housing Agency: Office of the Administrator. John B. Blandford, Jr., Administrator, 1600 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

The National Housing Agency was created by the President on February 24, 1942. The function of the Office of the Administrator is to supervise and direct the activities of the three constituent units of the Agency, to determine the need of housing for war workers, and to devise ways and means of supplying it. The NHA is an agency of the federal government, including the Office of the Administrator, the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal Housing Administration, and the Federal Public Housing Authority. It is financed by federal appropriations.

Activities

In connection with the postwar period the Office of the Administrator is primarily interested in domestic programs of housing and planned city building. To date, only a minor proportion of its work is directly devoted to postwar housing problems. The nature of its work is research and fact-finding, educational and action-promoting, and the formulation of policies and programs. At present, the Office is engaged in preliminary work and assembly of material on programs of postwar housing and planned city building, including statistical and technical aspects. The first publication is a bibliography on postwar housing and urban development issued as Bulletin No. 4 of the Division of Urban Studies of the Administrator's Office. This bulletin was issued on September 1, 1942 and consists of eight pages mimeographed. The second publication gives abstracts of the materials listed in this bibliography, for the use of those dealing with postwar programs of housing and urban development.

Personnel

In addition to the Administrator, the principal staff members of the Office working on postwar problems are: Coleman Woodbury, Assistant Administrator; Lyman Moore, Assistant Administrator; Jacob Crane, Director of Urban Studies; Clarence Farrier, Technical Director; Leon Keyserling, General Counsel; and Samuel Dennis, Acting Director, Division of Research and Statistics.

National League of Women Voters. Marguerite M. Wells, President, 726 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

The League of Women Voters was established in 1920 to promote political education through active participation of citizens in government. It is a national organization with thirty-four affiliated state Leagues and six hundred local Leagues supported by dues and contributions.

Activities

The League of Women Voters is using as its theme that "Tomorrow's World Will Come Out of Today's" and that what is done on the political front in the United States today will make or mar hopes for the future. The specific program items affecting postwar policies adopted by the delegates to the National Convention in May 1942 are: "adoption of current policies, political and economic, which will facilitate postwar organization for peace"; and "participation by the United States in the making and execution of plans for world-wide reconstruction and for postwar organization for peace, which will eventually include all peoples regardless of race, religion or political persuasion." Under these authorizations the League will continue to work toward scotching isolationist or nationalist sentiments wherever they may appear and to support policies which will aid postwar organization for peace.

Personnel

Mrs. Leonard A. Smith is National Chairman of Government and Foreign Policy; and Eleanor E. Dennison is Foreign Policy Program Secretary, the staff member giving special attention to foreign policy problems.

National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Wilson Compton, Secretary and Manager, 1319-18th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

The NLMA was established in 1902 for the general advancement of the interests of the lumber and timber products industries. It is a federation of regional organizations supported by dues based on volume of business.

Activities

The NLMA is giving attention to a program of research, education, and promotion on both domestic and international postwar problems of interest to the lumber manufacturing industry. It is promoting the "tree farm" movement among lumber and timber companies with a view to permanent sustained-yield forest industry operations. It is making a study of fundamental trends in building and construction. And it is making a systematic exploration of technical advances, ideas, processes, methods, and inventions for improved timber and wood utilization both in this country and in Europe, where such improvements are stimulated by the severe wartime economic pressures; this is being done through the Timber Engineering Company, a subsidiary of the Association.

Personnel

Henry G. Bahr, Economist; J. C. Nellis, Secretary of Lumber Export Service; G. H. Collingwood, Forester; R. G. Kimbell, Director of Technical Service; and H. G. Uhl, Secretary of Timber Engineering Company, are the principal staff members of the Association working on postwar industry problems.

National Opinion Research Center: University of Denver. Harry H. Field, Director, Denver, Colorado.

Background

The National Opinion Research Center was incorporated on October 27, 1941 to measure public opinion in the United States on war and postwar problems. It is a non-profit organization governed by a board of trustees and financed by the Field Foundation, Inc. of New York, and the University of Denver.

Activities

In addition to a large number of surveys conducted on a cost basis for government agencies and other clients, the Center has maintained its program of staff research, in which surveys on postwar planning have played a prominent part. During the past year the National Opinion Re-

search Center has devoted a number of national and regional surveys to the determination of the state of public opinion regarding important phases of postwar planning. Postwar problems covered include questions in regard to the peace, anticipated political and economic adjustments following the war, and the possibility of establishing some type of world union.

Other research has concerned vital problems of current value and certain technical and scientific matters of chief concern to experts in the public opinion field. Four distorted maps have been published, for the use of the student and the interest of the layman, to indicate various significant relationships between population distribution and the area of the United States.

The National Opinion Research Center has summarized its findings to date in a series of reports:

One Week Before Pearl Harbor, December 1941, 24 pp.

National Opinion on Current and Post-War Problems, March 1942, 32 pp.

Regional Opinion on Vital Economic and Political Questions, April 1942, 32 pp. with map.

Regional Opinion Toward Federal Regulation, Supplement to Report No. 3, May 1942, 8 pp.

Anti-Inflation Measures, June 1942, 24 pp.

National Opinion Toward Federal Regulation, Supplement to Report No. 4, June 1942.

A Nation-Wide Survey of Post-War and Current Problems, August 1942, 32 pp. with map.

Current and Post-War Problems, Special Graphic Supplement, October 1942, 16 pp. with 12 charts.

Testing Opinion Surveys at the Polls, January 1943, 32 pp. with 8 charts.

Personnel

Harry H. Field, Director; William K. Salstrom, Assistant Director and Statistician; and Paul B. Sheatsley, Eastern Representative. The Trustees are: Gordon W. Allport, Hadley Cantril, Douglas P. Falconer, Caleb F. Gates, Jr., S. Arthur Henry, Samuel A. Stouffer, and Louis S. Weiss.

National Peace Conference. Vernon Nash, Executive Director, 8 West 40th Street, New York.

Background

The National Peace Conference, formed in 1933, serves a three-fold purpose: (1) as a council board at which its members exchange their views on American foreign policy and formulate and clarify policies and issues; (2) as a clearinghouse to receive, record, and publicize views of its affiliated organizations to the public and the government; (3) as a publisher and program-servicing agency to provide its member organizations and the general public with objective, non-partisan information on world events, programs, policies, educational methods and procedures, and organizational techniques. It is a Conference of thirty-eight national organizations which appoint two conferees each for monthly consultations on issues of general current interest. Projects for collaboration adopted by these monthly meetings of representatives constitute recommendations to all member bodies. Local and state councils which are similarly constituted maintain close relationships with NPC. The Conference is financed by foundation grants, fees from member organizations, and contributions from individual persons.

Activities

The Conference is chiefly interested in a program of education, action, and leadership stimulation on world affairs. Its chief activity is its monthly conference of conferees. At irregular intervals enlarged meetings of these conferences are held. Its project for concerted activity in which most of its member organizations participate is the promotion of the observance of Armistice Day as "World Government Day."

The postwar publications of the Conference follow:

World Government — Study Kit, a representative collection in fifteen pieces of leaflets and small pamphlets, chiefly supplied by member organizations, containing official and organizational statements on postwar world organization, analyses of plans and of organized efforts on behalf of them, detailed guides for group leaders and suggestions for community activities.

To Prevent a Third World War — World Government, Commission on the World Community, National Peace Conference, June 1941 (revised third printing November 1942), 8 pp.

Bricks for Building World Government, Commission on the World Community, National Peace Conference, 12 pp.

Peace Without Platitudes, John Foster Dulles, reprint from Fortune, January 1942, 16 pp.

Personnel

All work done directly by NPC is performed by members of various commissions. The membership of the Commission on the World Community is: Emily Hickman, Chairman; Richard R. Wood, Secretary; Mary Noel Arrowsmith, Chairman of World Government Day Project; Richard Fagley,

Edgar J. Fisher, S. M. Keeny, John Howland Lathrop, Olive I. Reddick, Edward Skillin, Jr., and Mrs. Harrison Thomas.

National Planning Association. E. J. Coil, Director, 800-21st Street, N. W., Washington, D. C

Background

The National Planning Association was established in 1934 to use our knowledge, experience, and foresight in the development of workable plans for dealing with the future. The guiding principle of the Association is the achievement by democratic means of the highest possible material and cultural standard of living for the whole people. It is a voluntary, non-profit and nonpartisan association, incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia. It does not engage in lobbying or attempt to influence legislation. Membership is open to all interested. The Association derives its support from voluntary contributions, membership fees, and grants from foundations.

Activities

NPA is devoting major attention to a program of research and education on both national and international postwar problems. It also serves as a clearinghouse for information on postwar planning. Its procedure is to organize committees of government technicians and representatives of business, labor, and the general public who serve on a personal, voluntary basis and discuss planning problems. Some studies are also undertaken by the staff of the Association. Its current research agenda includes the following studies:

1. Postwar international investment by the United States. By the use of private and public funds, the United States can protect its interests and contribute to a better world order. The more immediate problem is one of counteracting deflation in the transition from war to peace. The longer-term problems are concerned with raising the levels of living of peoples and securing better coordination than has existed between the international flows of trade and of capital funds. A well-planned American program of investment, therefore, appears to be one of the most promising factors in the restoration of both American and foreign production, employment, and security. Investment abroad is to be considered in its relation to the postwar utilization of plant facilities and to the provision of employment here.

2. Postwar opportunities for development projects in which both public and private agencies can join in the investment program. The government is hard at work on public works projects, and some of the private companies are considering opportunities for private investment. The Association is working on the areas where there are opportunities for joint public-private financing.

3. One group under the chairmanship of Alvin H. Hansen is giving special consideration to the over-all national economy as regards income objectives and the appropriate distribution, savings, and investment plans.

4. The report of the "Geopolitik" project, German Strategy of World Conquest, was published by Farrar & Rinehart in 1942. Professor Derwent Whittlesey, Department of Geography, Harvard University, drafted this report, with the collaboration of Professors Charles Colby, University of Chicago, and Richard Hartshorne, University of Wisconsin.

5. Administrative relations of government, labor, and industry. War always tends to change the structure of society. Mobilization of resources calls for centralization of authority and the adjustment of conflicting group interests to one over-all aim — maximum production of war materials. When the war is ended, traces of the wartime organization inevitably remain as permanent characteristics of the economy. To study the effects of the present war effort on the administrative relations of government, labor, and industry, and to consider what new techniques devised for wartime efficiency may be usefully applied for peacetime production is the purpose of this project. Evaluation will be in terms of two essential aspects — democracy and efficiency. In the postwar reconstruction period, both of these factors must be considered and it is with reference to them that answers must be found to questions of expansion and organization in that period. Arthur W. Macmahon, Professor of Public Administration at Columbia University, is in charge of the study, assisted by Van Dusen Kennedy. John M. Gaus, Professor of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin, as head of the project's advisory committee will work closely with the staff members.

6. Capital adjustment procedures. This is an investigation of the problems the war is creating as regards capital losses, expansion, reserves, and replacements. Postwar periods have always been ones of extensive capital adjustment. This study seeks to suggest ways by which such adjustments may be handled with as little economic disruption as possible. It will examine the problems of replacement of capital equipment after the war in relation to the various aspects of amortization and

depreciation, and will attempt to determine the influences of capital adjustment procedures on policy with relation to taxes, returns to capital, prices, and production. The aim is to facilitate the regular flow of replacement expenditures. The person responsible for this work, Mark S. Massel, Consultant to the War Production Board on cost analysis, is assisted by Elizabeth D. Dix. Edward Mason, Office of Strategic Services, is head of the consulting group.

7. Postwar inter-American economic development. The object of this study is to suggest a workable system of policies and mechanisms for inter-American economic collaboration after the war. It attempts to answer such questions as: How can the Western Hemisphere be developed as a part of an integrated world economy? What is the probable relationship of hemisphere trade to world trade? What types of financial aid and investment should the United States encourage and what are the public and private mechanisms by which they might best be handled? The study is under the general direction of Alvin H. Hansen, Professor of Economics at Harvard and Chairman of the Association's Executive Committee. Special aspects of the investigation have been undertaken by Eric Beecroft, formerly of the University of California; David Efron, on leave from Sarah Lawrence College; Norman Ness, on leave from Pomona College; and George Soule, Editor of *The New Republic,* has devoted part time to the study. Mrs. Elsa Lopez McGuire, formerly with the Dominican and Nicaraguan Legations, is acting as research and secretarial assistant. The work involves compilation and analysis of data relating to physical levels and standards of living in Latin America and the United States; educational needs and standards; land ownership and land tenancy in Latin America; internal problems of production and development; financial policy — hemispheric and national; Latin America's commodity trade; relation of hemisphere plans to a wider network of world trade; and new or changed administrative mechanisms which will be required. The completed study will suggest a framework of economic policy and a sketch of the agencies of collaboration. In addition, it will indicate sources of information on hemispheric problems and should lead to wider dissemination of Latin American reports and studies which hitherto have received only limited circulation in this country.

8. Full employment wage and price policy. This project is an inquiry into the problems of price and wage policy which will arise when production can again be resumed on many lines of goods discontinued during the war. John T. Dunlop of the Department of Economics, Harvard University, is responsible for the work on this project.

The NPA has established as standing committees a Business Committee on National Policy and a Labor Committee on National Policy, and an Agricultural Committee is being formed. These committees are composed of leaders from their respective fields. Their purpose is to study the plans and programs for dealing with postwar problems as advanced by either government, labor, industry, university or other groups, and to make thereon comments and recommendations.

The Association publishes: (1) the *Public Policy Digest* (monthly), which includes a section devoted to information on postwar reconstruction and (2) a series of Planning Pamphlets (ten times a year) on various war and postwar problems. Some recent titles in this series have been: Guides for Postwar Planning, Britain's Trade in the Postwar World, Urban Redevelopment and Housing, For a Better Postwar Agriculture, The Postwar Industrialization of China, When Demobilization Day Comes, International Development Loans, Regional Resource Development, The Economic Pattern of World Population, and Relief for Europe. Tentative titles scheduled for early publication are: The Postwar Debt Problem, Stamp Plan for Industry, Special Corporate Reserves for Postwar Reconversion, Postwar Wage and Price Policy, and Relaxation of Wartime Controls.

Personnel

The officers of NPA are: Charles E. Wilson, Chairman; Robert J. Watt, Vice Chairman; S. T. Henry, Treasurer; and Alvin H. Hansen, Chairman of the Executive Committee. Virginia Parker is Editor of the *Public Policy Digest.* The principal staff members working on postwar problems are shown above.

National Policy Committee. Helen Hill Miller, Executive Director, National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

Background

The National Policy Committee was created in June 1935 to further the formation of affiliated groups of responsible citizens whose common desire and purpose are to work toward the development of governmental policies by democratic means on the basis of the general interest; to supply such groups with concise summaries of the research and opinion of recognized experts and agencies on issues of regional, national, and inter-

national importance; to stimulate in these groups discussion of questions on which public policy is in the making; to facilitate the exchange of thought and experience between groups in different parts of the country; and to encourage the active participation of group members in the democratic process of forming governmental policy in order that such policy may be evolved out of the organic life of the nation itself rather than be determined by pressure groups or governmental agencies.

The Committee is an unincorporated private committee of twenty-four members elected in groups of eight for three-year terms. This group, of whom seven members constitute a quorum, makes the main decisions regarding the work of the organization. A number of its members are in turn active in state or local policy committees in the area from which they come. The Committee's two sources of income are small grants from several foundations and individual gifts from private citizens. In addition, this year the Commit tee received a grant from the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs for the use of the Western Policy Committee.

Activities

The National Policy Committee has concerned itself with discussions of issues on which policy is currently in the making. When the Committee was first organized, domestic issues were chiefly discussed, partly because these then held the center of the stage and partly because other agencies, such as the Council on Foreign Relations, the Foreign Policy Association, etc., were already giving time to international problems. Beginning with its discussion on "The Purpose of the Armed Forces in 1939," the Committee entered the international field. Its more recent studies have fallen under both classifications.

Since 1935 the NPC has been holding local, regional, and national conferences among representative, responsible citizens to promote discussion of active issues. In recent months its groups, assembled on a cross-section basis, have included: (1) the war administrators invited to attend its current series of Washington dinners; (2) regional cross-section groups such as those which discussed, "How Can the 1942 Elections Help Win the War," in New England, and "Postwar Problems and Policies," in the Twin Cities; (3) special committees recruited on a national basis to discuss such topics as, Government Structure Required for War and Peace.

Recent publications of the Committee include the following:

Special Committee Memoranda:

The Dynamics of Civil Mobilization, No. 12.

Education as a Means of Transmitting the Democratic Heritage, No. 13, o.p.

What We Are Fighting For, No. 14.

The Basis For Our Will To Win, No. 15.

The Domestic Requirements for Victory, No. 16.

Changes in Government Structure Required for War and Peace, No. 17.

Public Information in Wartime.

Labor's Part in the Administration of the War.

National Policy Reports:

Hemispheric Policies and the Midwest, No. 7.

How Can the 1942 Elections Help Win the War, No. 8.

Postwar Problems and Policies, No. 9.

Occasional News Letters:

What Is All Out in 1942, and

What Use of Available Transportation Facilities Will Best Serve War Ends, No. 13.

Government Structure Required for War and Peace, and

The Future of Airpower, No. 14.

The Relation of Members of the Armed Forces to National Policy During and After the War, No. 15.

Requirements for a Unified Strategy, No. 16.

National Policy Papers:

Recent numbers of these papers are out of print but one on Hemispheric Policy was scheduled for the latter part of January and others will be forthcoming throughout the spring.

Personnel

Helen Hill Miller is Executive Director; Harry E. Terrell, Field Secretary of the NPC and Secretary of the Western Policy Committee; R. W. Roskelley and R. W. Tallman, Field Secretaries of the Western Policy Committee.

National Resources Planning Board. Charles W. Eliot, Director, North Interior Building, Washington, D. C.

Background

The National Planning Board was created July 20, 1933; the National Resources Planning Board, July 1, 1939. The NRPB has been instructed by the President to collect, analyze, and collate all constructive plans for significant public and private action in the postwar period insofar as these

National Resources Planning Board (continued).

have to do with the natural and human resources of the nation. To this end, the Board is serving as a clearinghouse to assemble ideas and plans, to stimulate appropriate independent action by other public and private agencies, to harmonize views of interested individuals, and to furnish information to the President and Congress. For the last nine years the Board has been engaged in studies of our national resources — natural, human, scientific, and economic. These studies are now being projected into the postwar period with a view to achieving and maintaining full employment, raising standards of life and labor, decentralizing postwar emergency activities, and building America.

The President appointed the Board composed of Frederic A. Delano, Chairman; Charles E. Merriam, Vice Chairman; and George F. Yantis. Henry S. Dennison and Beardsley Ruml serve as advisers to the Board. The administrative and technical staff operates under the Director and work is organized into three divisions, each under an Assistant Director.

Part of the Board's work is carried on through technical and advisory committees composed of specialists drawn from the federal government, from state agencies, and from civil life. These committees study and prepare recommendations concerning specific problems. Among the committees are those functioning in the fields of land, water, energy, transportation, relief, science, and industry. The Board conducts its activities outside Washington through the regional chairmen and counselors of eleven regional offices, under the Director. Consultants are assigned to assist state, regional, and numerous local and private planning agencies. The Board is financed by federal appropriations.

Activities

The Board's field of postwar interest is both domestic and international. The Board and the Department of State and the Board of Economic Warfare reached an understanding whereby the latter two agencies concern themselves primarily with the international scene and the Board primarily with the domestic field. The Board's activities are directly devoted to postwar work. The Board's work is preparation and correlation of plans and proposals for action. It is based on research and fact-finding done both by the Board's staff and the staff of other agencies.

The Board's objectives in the field of postwar planning were first laid down in, National Resources Development — Report for 1942, and were revised and amplified in the new Development Report for 1943.

The Board has published a Post-War Agenda, suggesting the following lines of action to be explored and developed as elements of a postwar program:

1. Plans for demobilization of men, war plants and areas, relaxation of controls, and use of surplus property.
2. Plans with private enterprise: encouragement of private initiative, government aids and controls, and location of industry.
3. Plans for public activity: (a) physical facilities — urban development, rural works, conservation of natural resources, development of energy resources, drainage basin development, transportation development; and (b) services — health, nutrition, and medical care, education, youth programs, recreation, libraries, cultural activities, research.
4. Plans for social security: provision of minimum security, and participation in a rising standard of living for all.
5. Plans affecting population and manpower: on the basis of ascertainable population trends, and postwar labor force composition, plans regarding working conditions, migration, immigration, and prevention of human wastage.
6. Plans for financing and fiscal policy: over-all fiscal policy, government revenue, and intergovernmental fiscal relations.
7. Plans for regional, state, and local participation.
8. Plans for effective administration.
9. Plans for international collaboration.

Studies are under way in all these areas of research and action, many of them by the National Resources Planning Board, and others by other governmental agencies and departments. While all of the Board's current long-range studies and activities relate to postwar problems, the following are most directly concerned with the Postwar Agenda.

The Board is continuing its series of conferences and policy dinners for government executives and technicians for the purpose of discussing postwar problems, stimulating thought about them, and laying a basis for common assumptions and objectives in postwar planning. Through these policy meetings the Board is seeking to coordinate and harmonize the postwar planning activities of federal agencies. Similar meetings are held on the technical level by staff members in charge of special studies and projects, who call together technicians from federal departments engaged in post-

war planning work in the same general field.

In Assistant Director Blaisdell's Division, the Trends and Stabilization Section is making a study, under the direction of Paul A. Samuelson, of War-Time Planning for Continuing Full Employment, which analyzes consumer demands in terms of a postwar economy of high national income, basing its estimates on probable postwar economic factors, and suggesting policies necessary to produce full employment at a high income level.

For the Science Committee, Lawrence Frank is engaged in the preparation of a report on the wastage of human resources, and Richard Heindel has made a study on the integration of federal and non-federal research.

The report of the Committee on Long-Range Work and Relief Policies has been completed. Eveline Burns is now making a study of national health objectives and developing standards for postwar health programs.

Floyd W. Reeves has conducted studies of the types of educational services that will be needed for youth, demobilized military personnel and adults in the postwar period to assure equal access to minimum justifiable education and training for the tasks of the postwar economy. An analysis has been made of the volume of construction and additional personnel needed to provide these postwar educational services.

In Assistant Director Watkins' Division, the Industrial Section, under the supervision of Glenn E. McLaughlin, is (1) considering problems of postwar readjustment of industry, (2) preparing preliminary confidential statements on the postwar prospects of specific industries, and (3) studying the possibilities of the conversion to postwar production of specific war plants. A report is being prepared on the location of war industries and their postwar readjustment. An analysis of long-range factors and policies determining industrial location is scheduled for publication in the near future.

The Land Committee has cooperated with interested agencies in the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior in preparing comprehensive programs of public works for improvement of agricultural, range, forest, recreational and wildlife lands in the postwar period and has issued a report on Public Works and Rural Land Use. The Committee has formulated and tested experimentally a procedure for economic analysis of homogeneous livelihood areas to determine desirable economic and social adjustments and the place which public works might have in facilitating such adjustments.

A report entitled, Transportation and National Policy, prepared for the Transportation Committee of the Board, under the chairmanship of Owen D. Young, has recently been issued. This report deals with all forms of transportation and includes a discussion of public development policy, regulatory policy, government ownership, transport coordination, rate and financial policies. The report also contains sections prepared by the various federal agencies charged with responsibility in the field of transportation. Studies are now being made by the Industrial Section of the NRPB on the subjects of rail and highway transportation after the war.

Division "C," under Assistant Director Herring, is preparing the current six-year federal public works program and is exploring public works planning for the postwar period. Studies are in process, covering possible postwar construction requirements and conditions of the construction industry, the role of public works in postwar readjustments, and current action to prepare postwar public works programs. Also under way in the Division are a detailed review and analysis of certain of the government departments' six-year programs of construction; and a legal analysis of the powers and functions of all the agencies of the federal government with respect to construction. Through the Board's Regional Offices, technical assistance is being given to states and municipalities in the preparation of six-year public works programs as a "shelf" of public works for postwar readjustments.

The Board is initiating, through its Regional Offices, a series of projects to prepare postwar plans for selected areas throughout the country. These projects are sponsored by local committees, with the cooperation and assistance of local, state, and federal field agencies who contribute financially and by assignment of personnel. A preliminary plan has been completed for the Arkansas Valley area. Postwar planning projects have been initiated in the Niagara Frontier area (Buffalo–Niagara Falls); the Denver Metropolitan area; the Wasatch Front area (Salt Lake City–Ogden–Provo); the Puget Sound area; the Northern Lakes area; New England; and the Coosa Valley area. Several additional area planning projects are currently scheduled. These area plans will propose steps to be taken by the area for reconversion to a peacetime economy after the war with maximum use and development of its resources.

In preparation for the large-scale rebuilding of cities after the war, the Urban Section, under the direction of Robert B. Mitchell, has developed a procedure for urban planning that sets up in stages

a long-range and continuing planning process and, at the same time, within a few months produces an outline plan for over-all development. Through the Board's regional offices this procedure is being tried out in cooperation with local officials in a number of cities, the first of which are Tacoma, Corpus Christi, Denver, and Salt Lake City. In addition, in collaboration with appropriate agencies, the Urban Section has initiated studies of standards for recreation facilities, welfare service, education, and health service. Pilot studies have been completed dealing with new forms of government organization for metropolitan areas, and with taxation and revenue in cities; and proposals for administration of federal aid for urban redevelopment are being studied.

Jointly with the Board of Economic Warfare, the National Resources Planning Board has issued a Technical Paper, entitled, International Economic Development — Public Works and Other Problems, prepared by Lewis L. Lorwin. The report examines the part which international financing of public works and development projects in Latin America, China, and other areas may play in stabilizing employment after the war and in securing higher standards of living.

Under the guidance of Consultant Luther Gulick, John Miller is maintaining contacts with federal and private agencies engaged in postwar planning, and E. N. Thompson is assisting private citizen groups who are interested in the study of postwar problems. Contact has been established with a large number of interested agencies and groups of all kinds and an analysis is being made of their postwar planning programs and material needed for their use.

An informal conference on postwar adjustment of civilian and military personnel has been meeting for some time under the auspices of the National Resources Planning Board, under the chairmanship of Dr. Floyd W. Reeves. The committee consists of representatives of all federal agencies concerned with the civilian and military manpower problems.

As part of its postwar planning work, the Board is continuing its series of pamphlets which began in August 1941, under the title, After Defense — What? Up to the present time the following additional pamphlets have been published: After the War — Full Employment, by Alvin H. Hansen; Building America — Better Cities, by Charles S. Ascher; Building America — The Role of the Housebuilding Industry, by Miles L. Colean; Post-War Agenda, The Future of Transportation, and Postwar Planning. The last publication lists the major fields of postwar planning and the activities of public and private agencies in each field.

Personnel

Members of the Board and staff are shown above in their special responsibilities in the field of postwar planning activities.

National Retail Dry Goods Association: Retailers' Committee for Post-War Economy. Saul Cohn, Chairman, 101 West 31st Street, New York.

Background

This Committee was formed in January 1942 to analyze and investigate the postwar problems of commerce and industry particularly as they affect retail trade; and to enlist the cooperation of retail merchants in formulating ways and means of creating and maintaining employment and purchasing power in their communities through a program of civic improvement. The Committee consists of leading retailers, one for each Federal Reserve District. Its expenses are borne by the committee members.

Activities

The Retailers' Committee is devoting all its attention to a program of research, education, and action on domestic postwar trade problems. The Committee is investigating the field of housing and city planning as a means of community upbuilding during the postwar period. Other pertinent subjects such as the development of transportation, aviation, plastics, and the reduction of distribution costs will be taken up in turn. The Chairman of the Committee has written the following articles: The Retailer's Stake in Postwar Economy, Bulletin of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, April 1942, 2 pp.; Housing and City Planning for the Postwar World, *ibid.*, June 1942, 2 pp.; The Retailer and Housing, Savings Bank Journal, Mt. Vernon, New York, October 1942.

Personnel

Saul Cohn, President of City Stores Mercantile Company, is Chairman of the Retailers' Committee, and Fletcher Clark is Secretary.

Near East Foundation. Edward C. Miller, Executive Secretary, 17 West 46th Street, New York.

Background

The Near East Foundation was formed on February 18, 1930 to cooperate with governments,

municipalities, incorporated or otherwise, societies and individuals, in the care and instruction of children, and in the promotion, maintenance and support of community activities of a social, economic, educational, and philanthropic character in the Near East and in countries adjacent thereto. The Foundation also aims to provide relief and assist in the repatriation, rehabilitation, and reestablishment of suffering and dependent peoples of the Near East and adjacent areas; to provide for the care of orphans and widows, and to promote the social, economic, and industrial welfare of those who have been rendered destitute or dependent, directly or indirectly, by the vicissitudes of war, the cruelties of men or other causes beyond their control, and extend the scope of this work as the need may arise and opportunity permit. It is a corporation under the membership laws of the State of New York and is supported by voluntary contributions from the general public.

Activities

The Foundation is carrying on war emergency relief work in Greece and the Near East. It devotes a minor portion of its activity to research and fact-finding on postwar problems, making available to those interested in postwar planning its rich experience and that of its predecessor, Near East Relief, which have a combined history of thirty years' experience in the Near East.

The Foundation is cooperating with the United States and Greek governments in planning postwar activities in Greece. It participates in a Coordinating Committee organized during King George's visit to America in June 1942. This is an effort to bring together all the American agencies that have been interested in Greece. The Committee aims to plan specifically for Greece in all fields of reconstruction; to relate such efforts to the planning activities of the Department of State, the Board of Economic Warfare, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, the National Planning Board, and the President's War Relief Control Board; to build up a roster of reconstruction personnel; and to assist the Greek government in estimates of needs as a basis for possible Lend-Lease aid after liberation of the country. This Committee is under the chairmanship of Laird W. Archer, Foreign Director of the Foundation. The Chairman of the Foundation committee acting with the Coordinating Committee is Otis W. Caldwell, a member of the Foundation Board.

Personnel

Staff members working on postwar problems are: Edward C. Miller, Executive Secretary; Laird W. Archer, Foreign Director; and Henry A. Hill, Special Assistant.

New School for Social Research: Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science. Alvin Johnson, Chairman, 66 West 12th Street, New York.

Background

The Graduate Faculty of the New School for Social Research was established in 1933 for the purpose of graduate teaching and research. Its principal source of income for research purposes is foundation grants.

Activities

The principal postwar interest of the Graduate Faculty is in research on problems of international reconstruction. The Graduate Faculty has on its staff a larger number of experts on international problems than perhaps any other American institution. It considers it to be its duty, therefore, to devote an increasing part of its research activities to international studies relating to the national emergency, with special regard to the problems of postwar reconstruction. A summary follows of the New School's current projects primarily related to postwar problems.

1. *Peace Research Project*

Since the summer of 1940 the Graduate Faculty, under the chairmanship of its Dean, has been engaged in a comprehensive study of the political, social and economic aspects of the war and the postwar period. A number of these investigations, which are financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, have been published in *Social Research,* quarterly, May 1940—November 1942. Among them have been the following:

Jacob Marschak, Peace Economics, September 1940.

Kurt Lachmann, War and Peace Economics of Aviation, November 1940.

Hans Staudinger, The Future of Totalitarian Barter Trade, November 1940.

Max Ascoli, War Aims and America's Aims, September 1941.

Hans Staudinger, The United States and World Reconstruction, September 1941.

Fernando de los Rios, Sovereignty and the Coming Peace, September 1941.

Jacob Marschak, The Task of Economic Stabilization, September 1941.

Albert Halasi, International Monetary Cooperation, May 1942.

Frederick Haussmann, World Oil Control, Past and Future, September 1942.

Hubert Ladenburg, Plan for a Post-War World Clearing Bank, November 1942.

Other articles by Faculty members include:

Hans Staudinger and Fritz Lehmann, Germany's Economic Mobilization for War, Conference Board Economic Record, July 10, 1940.

Erich Hula, Problems of Federal Organization, New Europe, January 1941.

Arnold Brecht, European Federation — The Democratic Alternative, Harvard Law Review, February 1942.

The following studies are to be completed early in 1943:

European Self-Sufficiency in Food Products. This study, conducted by Hans Staudinger and Julius Perlstein, analyzes European agriculture in a coordinated European economy after the war. The history of European agriculture and food consumption since the first World War, and the effect of European self-sufficiency upon the exports of the United States, are also to be considered.

Nazi Ideology. This investigation, carried out by Hans Staudinger and Werner Pese, aims at an historical analysis of Nazi ideology, its manifestations in Hitler's foreign policy, with special emphasis on the concepts of autarchy, *lebensraum* and *grossraum*. It consists of two parts, one dealing with Hitler's War Aims, and the other with Ideologies of Hitler's Contemporaries.

2. *Social and Economic Controls in Germany and Russia*

This project, also financed by the Rockefeller Foundation and directed by Drs. Lowe, Marschak, Staudinger, and Wunderlich, is carried out by a number of full-time research workers assisted by special experts. It aims at a systematic study of institutions, attitudes, and policies in the totalitarian countries with special regard to their war efforts. Problems at present under investigation relate to the origin, function, and social status of the industrial manager in Germany and Russia, the legal and economic position of labor in both countries, the changed status of women, the development of the standard of living, and the organization of the German war economy, including Germany's recent industrial, social, and fiscal policy. Several articles growing out of this project appeared in *Social Research* for February, September, and November 1942.

3. *Germany's Position in European Postwar Reconstruction*

This project, financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, is directed by Drs. Brecht, Heimann, Lowe, Riezler, Simons, and Staudinger, with the cooperation of some full-time research assistants and a number of special experts. It investigates those problems of German postwar reorganization which appear of primary importance for the larger task of the political and economic reconstruction of the European continent. At present these studies concentrate on: Germany's Economic Demobilization, The German Civil Service and the Rebuilding of German Administration, Changes in the Economic Structure of Continental Europe and Their Repercussions on Post-War Germany.

4. *Totalitarian Communications*

This project, directed by Ernst Kris and Hans Speier and also financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, is primarily devoted to a content analysis of totalitarian radio propaganda in this war. The Daily Digest of Foreign Broadcasts, prepared by the British Broadcasting Corporation on behalf of the British Ministry of Information, has been made available to the project for research purposes. The Digest contains a large sample of German, Italian, and Russian standard wave transmissions, particularly of broadcasts to the home populations, which are not audible in this country. The project, in which some Rockefeller fellows and several assistants are working, develops and tests new methods of content analysis and interprets the strategy of German war propaganda in the light of German propaganda theory. Papers growing out of this project were published in *Social Research* for May, August, and November 1941, and January 1942.

5. *Contemporary Political and Legal Trends*

This project, conducted by Max Ascoli and Alexander H. Pekelis with the help of two assistants, investigates the influence which political and legal institutions exercise upon the social and economic structure of different countries. This comparative study is focused particularly upon the contrast between the Anglo-American system on the one hand and that of the Latin countries on the other hand. The legal institutions examined are not confined to the activity of legislatures and courts, but take into account the behavior enforced by non-governmental groups.

6. *Demand Studies*

This project, carried out by Jacob Marschak and George Garvy and financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, tries to develop statistical methods for the forecasting of the per capita demand for different commodities in relation to changes in price and in the size and distribution of the national

income. The investigation is based on studies of family budgets, of income distribution such as carried out by the National Resources Planning Board, and of consumption and national income as estimated by the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture. Preliminary reports of methods and results have been submitted to recent meetings of the Econometric Society (cf. Econometrica, Vol. 10, No. 1, p. 92, and No. 2, p. 172).

7. *Technological Trends and Vocational Mobility*

This project, conducted by Alfred Kahler with the help of two research assistants and financed by the Hebrew Technical Institute, New York, investigates the prevailing methods of vocational and technical education in their relation to the new standards of skill as demanded by the trend toward mass production and standardization. The study is based on the international material available, especially on the experiences with conversion of industries which the belligerent countries have had in recent years. Its purpose is to illuminate the technological aspects of a policy aiming at full employment in the postwar period.

8. *Studies in Housing Finance*

The purpose of this project, conducted by Max Nurnberg with the financial assistance of the New York Foundation, and to be completed early in 1943, is a financial analysis of the existing schemes of low-rent housing and slum clearance. It discusses the main criticisms raised against the present financing methods and develops alternative suggestions of special importance for the postwar period.

Personnel

The members of the Graduate Faculty are: Hans Staudinger, Dean; Max Ascoli, Arnold Brecht, Gerhard Colm, Fernando de los Rios, Eduard Heimann, Erich Hula, Alvin Johnson, Alfred Kahler, Horace M. Kallen, Felix Kaufmann, Abba P. Lerner, Adolph Lowe, Jacob Marschak, Carl Mayer, Alexander H. Pekelis, Kurt Riezler, Albert Salomon, Hans Simons, Hans Speier, Leo Strauss, Max Wertheimer, and Frieda Wunderlich. Visiting Professors: Emil J. Gumbel, Julius Hirsch, Alexandre Koyre, Ernst Kris, Boris Mirkine-Guetzevitch, Paul Schrecker, Richard Schüller, Claude L. Strauss, and Julius Wyler. Lecturers: Franz Alt, Ephraim Fischoff, Franco Modigliani, and Alfred Schütz. Adolph Lowe is Chairman of the Committee on Research.

Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator, Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

Background

The Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs was established by executive order of July 20, 1941 within the Office for Emergency Management. This executive order which superseded that of August 16, 1940 setting up the Office of the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics, not only changed the name, but also expanded and redefined the duties and responsibilities of the Office. The Office is charged with the responsibility of formulating and executing "programs in the commercial and economic fields, which, by the effective use of governmental and private facilities, will further the commercial well-being of the Western Hemisphere." It is further charged with the responsibility of formulation of programs "which, by effective use of governmental and private facilities, in such fields as the arts and sciences, education and travel, the radio, the press, and the cinema, will further the national defense and strengthen the bonds between the nations of the Western Hemisphere."

The program of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs is conducted through four comprehensive departments — Information, Basic Economy, Commerce and Finance, and Administration — each under the direction of an Assistant Coordinator and each composed of several specialized divisions. The activities of the Information program are carried on through the following divisions: Press, Radio, Motion Picture, Science and Education, and Inter-American Activities in the United States. The Basic Economy Department operates through the divisions of Health and Sanitation, Emergency Rehabilitation, and Food Supply and Nutrition. Commercial and Financial activities include Transportation and Communications problems, Advertising, and Trade Scholarships. The Administration Department includes details of organization and management. It receives appropriations from Congress.

Activities

The principal field of postwar interest is international, but it is impossible to estimate the proportion of activity directly devoted to postwar work. The nature of the work of the Office is educational and action-promoting.

The immediate objectives of the Office relating to hemisphere defense are also long-range goals necessary to the achievement of a permanent hemispheric solidarity. Some of the specific problems under investigation include: adequate measures to improve health and sanitation conditions in the Western Hemisphere; provision for emergency

and long-range food supply and nutrition programs; raw material sources; financial and trade development; communications; and methods of price control. No publications have been issued exclusively on postwar planning.

The Office has a contract with the National Planning Association (q.v.) under which certain long-range studies and plans are made under a cooperative arrangement.

Personnel

The heads of the principal departments of the Office are as follows: Percy L. Douglas, Assistant Coordinator in charge of Administration and Transportation; Wallace K. Harrison, Assistant Coordinator in charge of Information; John C. McClintock, Assistant Coordinator in charge of Basic Economy; Joseph C. Rovensky, Assistant Coordinator in charge of Commerce and Finance; and John E. Lockwood, General Counsel in charge of Law and Reports.

Office of Population Research: Princeton University. Frank W. Notestein, Director, Princeton, New Jersey.

Background

This Office was established in 1936 to conduct research in population problems, to train workers in demographic research, and to prepare bibliographies of population literature. It is an Office in the School of Public and International Affairs of Princeton University and is financed in part by grants from the Milbank Memorial Fund and the Carnegie Corporation.

Activities

The Office has accepted primary responsibility for the demographic section of the series of postwar studies being conducted by the Economic, Financial, and Transit Department of the League of Nations (q.v.). It is also cooperating with the Geographer of the State Department (q.v.) by supplying demographic data for the world maps he is preparing. The Office publishes *Population Index,* a quarterly bibliography of population literature.

Personnel

The principal staff members of the Office working on postwar population problems are: Kingsley Davis, Ernst Jurkat, Dudley Kirk, Clyde V. Kiser, Louise V. Kiser, Adolf Kozlik, Frank Lorimer, Frank W. Notestein, and Irene B. Taeuber.

Office of Public Opinion Research: Princeton University. Hadley Cantril, Director, Box 429, Princeton, New Jersey.

Background

The Office of Public Opinion Research was established in 1939 for the study of public opinion in America and the development of the technique of public opinion research. It is a non-profit research institute deriving its principal income from the Rockefeller Foundation and Princeton University.

Activities

The Office is devoting about one-third of its work to public opinion research on both domestic and international postwar issues. It is also analyzing the opinions of such special groups as business leaders, labor leaders, and farm leaders. Its present work consists largely of building up a picture of trends in opinion about the postwar world. Publication of results is irregular and takes the form of articles in social science journals and popular magazines.

Personnel

Jerome S. Bruner, Associate Director of the Office, is the principal staff member working on postwar projects.

Pacifist Research Bureau. Harrop A. Freeman, Executive Director, 1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Background

This Bureau was established in 1942 to attempt by careful objective techniques and workmanship to survey and analyze postwar problems from the pacifist viewpoint, to conduct research thereon and evaluate other research or proposals, and to organize and present material in ways useful to the specialist, the government, and the general public. It is composed of approximately thirty-five representative religious pacifists, an advisory board, and a research staff, and is supported by contributions from organizations and individuals.

Activities

The Bureau is devoting major attention to research and fact-finding on both domestic and international postwar problems. It plans to publish a series of booklets on pacifism or non-violence in action, force or coercion, feeding and relief, the psychology of pacifism, and peace proposals and

plans. It also plans studies of religious principles and peace treaties, ethnic and cultural change, and the transition from war to peace.

The Bureau's publications include: Five Foot Shelf of Pacifist Literature, by 200 Representative Pacifists; Coercion of States: In Federal Unions, by Harrop Freeman and Theodore Paullin; and Balance of Power, by Edward Gulick.

Personnel

The research is by joint effort, with individual recognition given in some cases.

Pan American Union. Leo S. Rowe, Director General, 17th Street and Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

The Pan American Union was established pursuant to a resolution adopted at the First International Conference of American States on April 14, 1890. Its purpose is to promote closer relations and better understanding among the republics of the American continent. The Union is the international organization of the American republics and is controlled by a Governing Board composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the Ambassadors and Ministers in Washington of the other American republics. It is supported by quotas contributed by the governments of the American republics in proportion to their population.

Activities

A resolution adopted at the third meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American republics entrusts certain functions to the Pan American Union in the field of postwar planning and organization. A Special Committee of the Governing Board has been appointed to serve as a channel of communication between the governments and the several agencies which have been requested to formulate projects on this subject. These are: the Inter-American Juridical Committee, which has been requested to prepare projects in the field of juridical organization, and the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, which has been requested to undertake studies in the economic field. Both the Inter-American Juridical Committee, with headquarters at Rio de Janeiro, and the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee are giving consideration to the respective phases of the subject assigned to them. The Inter-American Juridical Committee has sent to the Pan American Union a preliminary report on postwar problems, copies of which have been sent to the governments of the American republics. This educational and action-promoting activity constitutes only a minor part of the work of the Pan American Union.

Personnel

There are no members of the staff devoting their time exclusively to this subject. The members of the Inter-American Juridical Committee are: Afranio de Mello Franco (Brazil), President; Luis A. Podesta Costa and Eduardo Labougle (Argentina), Manuel Francisco Jimenez (Costa Rica), Felix Nieto del Rio (Chile), Pablo Campos Ortiz (Mexico), Charles G. Fenwick (USA), and Carlos Eduardo Stolk (Venezuela). The Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee has twenty-one members, each representing one of the republics of the American continent; the Committee has appointed a special subcommittee on postwar problems having ten members. Sumner Welles is Chairman of the main Committee, the Ministers of Nicaragua and Salvador are Vice Chairmen, and Luis Delgado Gardel is Secretary General.

Peoples Mandate Committee for Inter-American Peace and Cooperation. Mabel Vernon, Director, Hay-Adams House, Washington, D. C.

Background

The Peoples Mandate Committee, formed in 1935, works to strengthen the Pan American peace system and to increase inter-American understanding and cooperation. It is composed of women representing all the American republics. The work of the Committee is supported by voluntary contributions.

Activities

The Committee is now concentrating on a campaign in the American republics to determine the essentials of a lasting peace and to secure popular support for their adoption when the war is ended. Material conveying official and unofficial opinion in the United States regarding plans for the postwar world is being sent to Mandate Committees in the other American republics to stimulate thought and discussion on these problems in their countries and to lead to an exchange of views. The Committee stresses that all the American republics must cooperate to "win the peace" and that unity can be secured only through consultation and cooperation now when plans are in the making.

The Committee's publications follow:

The Peoples Mandate to End War at the Lima Conference, by Esther J. Crooks, 1939, 12 pp.

Extracts from Addresses of the Honorable Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State of the United States, Looking Toward Reconstruction and World Organization to Assure Lasting Peace When Victory Is Won, November 1942, 10 pp.

The Americas and the Postwar World: Summary of Plans Under Discussion in the United States, by Florence Brewer Boeckel, December 1942, 16 pp.

Personnel

Mary E. Woolley is Chairman of the Committee; Señora Ana del Pulgar de Burke, Chairman for Latin America; Mrs. Raymond Clapper, Secretary; Gertrude L. Crocker, Treasurer; and Mabel Vernon, Director.

Postwar World Council. Mary W. Hillyer, Executive Director, 112 East 19th Street, New York.

Background

The Council was formed on December 8, 1941 to work for the earliest possible attainment of a just, lasting, and democratic peace that will end tyranny, poverty, and war. It is a membership organization, open to the public, and directed by a National Committee. It is financed by membership dues and contributions.

Activities

The Council is interested in both the domestic and the international field, having a program for the home front and a program for the international front. A major proportion of its work is directly devoted to postwar educational and action-promoting activities.

During 1942 the Council published the following pamphlets: Democracy and Japanese-Americans, by Norman Thomas, 39 pp.; Disarmament in the Postwar World, by Oswald Garrison Villard, 19 pp.; Freedom for All, by Pearl S. Buck, 21 pp.; Freedom for India Now, by Lin Yutang, Krishnalal Shridharani, Roger Baldwin, and others, 27 pp.; Perspectives, by Stuart Chase, 19 pp.; World Federation, by Norman Thomas, 23 pp.; and The Coming Generation in Europe, by James Wood Johnson, 19 pp.

The Council issues *Post War World News* monthly to all members. It arranges broadcasts, meetings, conferences, and petition campaigns to promote discussion and action upon questions of the day.

Personnel

Mary W. Hillyer, Executive Director, Mrs. Polly Boyden and Mrs. Dickerman Williams are the principal staff members of the Council. Norman Thomas is Chairman of the Executive Committee and Oswald Garrison Villard is Treasurer.

Presbyterian Church in the United States of America: Board of Christian Education. Paul C. Payne, General Secretary, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Background

The present Board was established in 1923 by action of the Presbyterian General Assembly consolidating a number of existing agencies, for the purpose of promoting the Board program of Christian education and service for children, youth and adults for home, church, community, and institutions of higher education. The Board is incorporated and operates under the guidance of a board of ministers, laymen and laywomen elected by the General Assembly. It is financed by gifts from the churches and church organizations of the Presbyterian USA denomination.

Activities

The Board's major postwar interest is in a program of education and action on both domestic and international problems.

The publications of its Department of Social Education and Action in this field are:

Richard M. Fagley, Political Action for World Order, October 1942, 6 pp.

Paul S. Heath, Christians Face the Postwar World, February 1942, 32 pp.

Alfred Schmalz, Organization for Peace, October 1942, 6 pp.

The Christian Church and World Order — a packet including discussion outline, material for study and program use, a reference list, and worship service, May 1942.

We Pray for a Just Peace — A Prayer Covenant Card, February 1942. Social Progress, published monthly, carries a continuing discussion of this theme.

Other publications will be forthcoming.

Personnel

Cameron P. Hall is Director, and Elsie G. Rodgers, Associate Director of the Department of Social Education and Action. Executives in several different departments such as in Young People's Work, Adult Work, Colleges and Universities, are giving thought and attention to postwar problems.

Producers' Council, Inc. J. W. Follin, Managing Director, 815-15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

The Producers' Council was created in 1921 as a semi-technical service organization to architects, engineers, and the building industry. It is a national organization of leading manufacturers of quality building materials and equipment in all lines and their trade or product associations. It is supported by membership dues.

Activities

The Council is devoting substantially half of its time to a program of research, education, and action on domestic postwar construction problems. The transition from a record-breaking war construction program and virtual suspension of civilian construction to an expected active and expanding construction program to maintain full employment in the postwar period, requires that all major interests in the construction industry: design (architects and engineers), constructors (general contractors and specialized contractors and home builders), manufacturers, dealers and distributors, and construction financing agencies shall carefully study their respective phases of the problem and join with other interests in the common phases of industry planning. The Producers' Council, as a cross-sectional organization of manufacturers of all kinds of building materials and equipment, has assumed the responsibility for the producing interests and is proceeding through committees dealing with marketing, industry and consumers' relations, government relations to construction, construction financing, and technical developments. The allied interests mentioned above are being invited to appoint liaison representatives to these working committees.

The Council has published a pamphlet, Postwar Planning for the Construction Industry, July 1942, 28 pp., which is a statement of the need, objectives, and procedures of a program to prepare the construction industry to do its part in maintaining full employment in the postwar period.

Personnel

Chairmen of the Council's Postwar Program are: Russell G. Creviston, General Chairman; Frederick M. Babcock (construction financing); George J. Haas (technical developments); A. A. Hood (marketing); H. H. Simmons (industry and consumers' relations); and Douglas Whitlock (government relations to construction).

Research Institute of America, Inc. Leo M. Cherne, Executive Secretary, 292 Madison Avenue, New York.

Background

The Research Institute of America, established in 1935, set up a Postwar Planning Research Division in December 1941. Its purpose is to gather, analyze and digest postwar plans being made by public and private agencies; to determine the economic compulsives of war which are operating today to form the foundations on which the postwar world will have to be built. The Division is also gathering the economic data on the basis of which a comprehensive picture of the nature of postwar problems can be projected. The Research Institute of America is a private corporation whose program goes to more than 30,000 companies and various government agencies.

Activities

The specific aim of the Research Institute of America's Postwar Planning Division is to help American business executives adjust to the problems Demobilization Day will bring. The major emphasis is on domestic postwar problems, although relevant international questions are also explored. The Postwar Planning Research Division of the Institute gives full time to the economic analysis of all matters bearing on postwar questions — with special reference to the significance and probable trends of government control of business. Through the Institute's field staff and various publications, the Postwar Division carries out an educational program designed to inform and advise its members on postwar questions. The Institute is making special studies of the impact of the war on the American economy, the operations and implications for business of wartime controls, proposed plans for the postwar period, relations between government and business and labor, and postwar aspects of social security, taxation, and fiscal policy.

Personnel

Leo M. Cherne is Executive Secretary of the Research Institute of America; Eli Cantor, Director of Postwar Research. William J. Casey, Chairman of the Institute's Board of Editors, and Aaron Levenstein, Managing Editor of *Business and Defense Coordinator,* direct their staffs in studies of the implications of wartime controls for the postwar period. Edward C. Landergren, Jr. is in charge of social security research as it affects the postwar picture. Charles Siegel and Harold Wur-

zel direct studies in the postwar significance of wartime fiscal policies and taxation.

Rotary International: Committee on Participation of Rotarians in the Postwar World. Walter D. Head, Chairman, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

Background

This Committee was appointed in 1941 to promote understanding of postwar problems among Rotarians. Rotary International is a service club supported by membership dues.

Activities

The full time of the Committee is devoted to both domestic and international educational work on postwar problems. In November 1941 the Committee submitted to each Rotary club a series of pertinent questions concerning problems of war and peace for study by the members. In February 1942 it issued a statement on the "essentials for an enduring world order" for study and comment by Rotarians throughout the world.

The Committee has prepared six club programs on the following topics: The World Struggle — Emerging Ideals, What About Raw Materials?, What About World Trade?, What About Small Nations and Colonies?, Immediate Post-War Problems, and A Central World Organization.

These programs have been sent to more than 5,000 Rotary clubs in the world with the request that they be used for discussion and a report sent back to the central office in Chicago. After these reports have been received and classified Rotary expects to issue a report based on them. Rotary has also recently sponsored a booklet entitled, A World to Live In. This contains some thirty-four articles by leading authors, statesmen, and scientists. This book has been distributed not only to all the clubs of the world, but to universities, libraries, foundations, members of the United States Senate and Congress, and many others. It is hoped that it will be used as a background for discussion by many different kinds of clubs.

The Committee is also engaged in the preparation of six more programs dealing with economic topics such as, What About Inflation?, Sensible Methods of Promoting World Trade, Economic Aspects of War, What Can Business Do to Safeguard the Free Enterprise System and at the Same Time Show Our Desire to Cooperate with Modern Social Planning?

Personnel

Walter D. Head, Headmaster of Montclair Academy, is Chairman of the Committee.

Russian Economic Institute. Wesley C. Mitchell, Chairman of the Board of Directors, 429 West 117th Street, New York.

Background

The Russian Economic Institute was formed in April 1942 to study the Russian economy in its relations to the United States and the world and to increase knowledge and understanding of contemporary Russia. It is a voluntary, non-partisan, non-profit organization financed by membership fees.

Activities

The Institute is interested in both domestic and international postwar problems and is devoting a major proportion of its activity to research and educational work in this field. The Institute intends to undertake individual and cooperative studies of Russian economic history, the new Russian society, and the Soviet Union's postwar role. It hopes to exchange information with others interested in the same field; organize discussion groups, public lectures, and seminars; and publish periodicals, bulletins, and books.

Research projects in progress or under consideration include:

Bibliographical Project — an inventory of material in the libraries and collections in the United States in the field of social sciences dealing with Russia/USSR.

Projects on: Western Influences on the Development of Economic Thought in Russia, Industrialization of Soviet Asia, Peopling of Soviet Asia, Ideas of Democracy and Socialism in Russia, The Soviet Union in the Far East and the Asiatic Limitrophes, Planning in Soviet Economy, Russian Economic and Social History, Sugar Industry during the Soviet Regime, and Transportation Problems of the Russian Far East.

Conferences held in 1942: USSR Economy and the War, The Social Structure of USSR, and Ideas of Democracy and Socialism in Russia.

Conferences planned for February–April 1943: Peter the Great and the Soviet Union as Founders of War Economy, USSR Foreign Policy, Russia — a critical survey of the theories of some leading exponents of "Geopolitik," The Kolkhos in USSR Economy, Russia in the Far East, and Industrialization and the National Soviet Republics.

The Institute has issued the following publications: USSR Economy and the War — Proceedings of the Public Conference held in New York, October 2, 1942. Speeches and addresses by Robert D. Calkins, Robert J. Kerner, Sergei Kournakoff, E. M. Kulischer, Oscar Lange, Wesley C. Mitchell,

Robert Mossé, John F. Normano, John Scott, Andrew Steiger, V. J. Tereshtenko, S. A. Trone, S. A. Vassiliev, Max Werner, and A. A. Yogow.

Personnel

Advisory Council (in formation): Robert S. Lynd, Chairman; Eugene Altschul, Alexander Halpern, A. P. Jedvabnic, Borris M. Komar, S. J. Liberman, A. C. Litton, George R. Noyes, Joseph Rosen, John F. Stevens, Jr., A. J. Stolkind, S. A. Trone, S. A. Vassiliev, and Allen Wardwell. Research Committee: Robert J. Kerner, Chairman; E. M. Kulischer, Oscar Lange, John F. Normano, and A. A. Yogow.

Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration ("Tolan Committee"). John H. Tolan, Chairman; Robert K. Lamb, Staff Director, 550 Old House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Background

The Committee was established by Congressional Resolution on April 22, 1940, and extended by subsequent resolutions. Under its mandate the Committee undertook initially to investigate the interstate migration of destitute citizens and subsequently to investigate the effects of national defense migration. The Committee is a select committee of the House of Representatives and is composed of five members. Attached to the Committee is a staff composed of administrative, research, and field investigation personnel. Its income is provided by Congressional appropriations and its personnel is supplied in part by executive agency detail.

Activities

Its principal field of postwar interest is domestic. At the present time a minor proportion of work is devoted to this field. This work is research and fact-finding in character with the objective of providing Congress the informational basis for legislative action. The Committee has not published any studies on postwar problems. It has in process a broad study of World War I reconstruction, with emphasis on the demobilization of manpower, unemployment, and resettlement. It hopes that this study, when completed, will lay the groundwork for an investigation into the probable scope of the postwar adjustments that will have to be made.

Personnel

One staff member, F. P. Weber, is presently engaged on this work. Communications should be addressed to the Staff Director.

Selective Service System (Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Director. A part of the Selective Service Bureau of the War Manpower Commission, Honorable Paul V. McNutt, Chairman): Reemployment Division. Colonel Lewis Sanders, Chief, 21st and C Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

The Selective Service System was authorized by the Selective Training and Service Act approved September 16, 1940, as a separate civilian component of the federal government but is now under the War Manpower Commission under Executive Order No. 9279. Within the System are ten divisions, one of which is the Reemployment Division of which Colonel Lewis Sanders is Chief. The work of this Division is authorized in Section 8 of the Selective Service Act. The Division was informally established in October 1940, and formally organized about December 1, 1940. It is financed by federal appropriations.

Activities

The work of the Reemployment Division includes both current and postwar problems. It is primarily a war agency, but its function is continuing and will extend into the peace period. The Division's programs deal principally with ascertaining and recording the occupational and educational background and experience of the men in the armed services, to which are added their military records. The Division is also responsible for setting up agencies throughout the country to handle the cases of these men as they arise and maintains close liaison with the other government agencies involved. The principal objectives of the Division are to assure the return of men to former jobs or to secure employment for them upon their honorable discharge from the armed forces. This will involve among other things planning for demobilization in terms of potential employment in certain locations and at certain times.

The Division will operate under a decentralized system through the medium of local voluntary reemployment committeemen affiliated with each local Selective Service Board. It will be the function of these committeemen to make contact with the service men assigned to them and give them a personal representative with whom they can take up their employment problems; this will serve both to decentralize and distribute the work and to improve the morale of the soldier and his family by making them feel that there is a definite person interested in securing employment for each soldier in place of the feeling that the man is merely a serial number in a vast card index.

One of the functions of the Division is to act as a coordinating and liaison agency between other government departments and the armed forces for the procurement of data required by these departments concerning men in the service. The purpose of this is to minimize interference with the work of the armed forces by having a single agency for requesting data, a single point for securing it and, as far as possible, all recorded on a single form. The Division has active coordination with the following agencies: United States Employment Service; Veterans Administration; War Department; Navy Department; Department of Agriculture; Bureau of Labor Statistics; Bureau of the Census; War Manpower Commission; American Red Cross; and National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel. Activities are carried on through the regular operating officials of all the above-mentioned agencies.

Clearing House Committees have been organized at national, state, and town levels, composed of representatives of all important civic, veteran, farm, and labor organizations for the purpose of coordinating their activities and through them placing the entire community behind those problems of re-employment of returned members of the armed forces which are difficult of adjustment through ordinary channels, or for men for whom jobs cannot be found through the U. S. Employment Service.

Personnel

Colonel Lewis Sanders, Chief of the Reemployment Division, Colonel John N. Andrews, Major Colgate Hoyt, and Captain Hervey B. Perrin.

Social Science Research Council. Robert T. Crane, Executive Director, 230 Park Avenue, New York.

Background

The Social Science Research Council was organized in 1923 and formally incorporated in 1924. It is composed of representatives chosen from the seven constituent societies of the Council, and also of representatives chosen from time to time from related disciplines such as law, geography, psychiatry, medicine, and others. The seven constituent organizations of the Council are: American Anthropological Association, American Economic Association, American Historical Association, American Political Science Association, American Psychological Association, American Sociological Society, and American Statistical Association. It is the purpose of the Council to plan, foster, promote, and develop research in the social fields. The Council is supported by grants from foundations.

Activities

Although its primary function is the planning and promotion rather than the actual conduct of research, the Council through its various committees and special staffs does perform some research, the results of which appear in published form. The Council is not engaged in research specifically focused on the postwar period, but some of its current work relates closely to war and postwar problems.

The Council's Committee on Social Aspects of the War has been at work during the past year formulating a program designed to stimulate research in this field. Some of the results of this committee's work have appeared in mimeographed form. The Committee on Employment, with the aid of a staff, has been engaged for a period of two years in formulating a comprehensive program of research in problems of employment and unemployment. This committee's findings, although not yet available for distribution, should be useful in meeting postwar problems of maintaining full employment. The Council's Committee on Industry and Trade has been reconstituted with an enlarged membership and charged with responsibility for stimulating research in its broad area. This committee has been engaged in formulating its program, which will involve some work in the field of postwar reconstruction.

The Council's Washington staff has been rendering informal service of an advisory and consultative nature to a number of government agencies in connection with problems of personnel and research guidance. Although the primary contribution of the Washington staff has been in the conduct of the war, some of its efforts are related to postwar problems.

Personnel

The staff and committee work of the Council is carried on under the general supervision of Robert T. Crane, Executive Director, and the Council's Committee on Problems and Policy. The Committee on Industry and Trade is under the chairmanship of R. D. Calkins, and Leonard Cottrell is Chairman of the Committee on Social Aspects of the War. Donald Young and Paul Webbink are the members of the Council staff serving in Washington.

Society of Industrial Realtors. Henry E. Price, Administrative Secretary, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Background

This Society was established on January 10, 1941 to organize realtors engaged in industrial real estate work. It is a membership association within the National Association of Real Estate Boards, and is financed by membership dues.

Activities

The Society has set up a Postwar Industrial Plant Commission composed of five leading members of the Society. The Commission is primarily concerned with war and postwar changes in industrial plants. Bulletins are sent to members.

Personnel

The members of the Commission are: Charles J. Mitchell, Chairman; E. M. Boerke, Bethel T. Hunt, Henry W. Merrill, and Roy C. Seeley.

State Department: Division of Special Research. Leo Pasvolsky, Chief, State Department Building, Washington, D. C.

Background

This Division was set up in the State Department in the spring of 1941 to conduct special studies in the field of foreign affairs, analyze developments and conditions arising out of present disturbed international relations, and collaborate in this field with other government agencies. It is a Division in the State Department and is financed by federal appropriations.

Activities

The Division is devoting the major part of its activities to research and fact-finding on problems of postwar international economic and political reconstruction. It is building up a current and comprehensive record of significant economic, social, and political changes taking place in various parts of the world, with a view to their bearing on the postwar situation and the task of reconstruction. The Division began on July 15, 1942 to issue fortnightly, for restricted distribution, a 12- to 16-page mimeographed, Summary of Opinion and Ideas on International Postwar Problems, containing brief digests of newspaper and magazine articles and addresses on international aspects of postwar questions.

Personnel

Leo Pasvolsky is in charge of the work of the Division. He is being assisted by a staff of about thirty persons, including Frances Anderson, Clarence Berdahl, Richard Eldridge, Benjamin Gerig, James F. Green, Joseph M. Jones, Jr., Shepard Jones, Harley Notter, C. Easton Rothwell, Ruth B. Russell, Roy Veatch, Henry J. Wadleigh, *et al.*

State Department: Office of the Geographer. S. W. Boggs, Geographer, 1712 G Street, Washington, D. C.

Background

This Office was established in 1921 to furnish advice and information on geographical phases of current questions, such as international boundaries, territorial waters, and geographic names; to make studies of the geographical aspects of problems in international relations; to maintain the Department's collection of maps, atlases, and gazetteers; and to compile and draft maps and charts required by the Department. It is an Office in the Department of State and is financed by federal appropriations.

Activities

The postwar interest of the Office is world-wide and it is devoting a major proportion of its activity to postwar work. The Office is engaged in preparing a series of maps of the world and of critical areas, accompanied by short reports. These maps and reports are based on analysis and interpretation of information pertinent to problems of international relations. Factors considered include: the character of population groups, transport and communication facilities, industrial and power developments, trade relationships, agricultural problems, and political geography.

Personnel

Principal staff members of the Office working on postwar problems include: Otto E. Guthe, Nathaniel B. Guyol, Chauncy D. Harris, Paul Icke, Stephen B. Jones, Russell S. McClure, Clarence B. Odell, Leonard Unger, professional assistants, and cartographers.

Tariff Commission. Oscar B. Ryder, Chairman, E Street between 7th and 8th Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

The Tariff Commission was created in 1916 by Act of Congress to supply Congress and the President with factual information and reports to guide them in matters pertaining to tariffs and international trade problems. In the twenty-five years that it has been in existence it has built up a small but highly trained staff of commodity experts and

economists as well as files of industrial and economic information that are proving of great value to the various war agencies. The Commission is bi-partisan, the law providing that there shall be not more than three members for any one political party. At present there are two Democrat and two Republican incumbents, there being two vacancies. The staff consists of slightly over three hundred people, of whom approximately one-half are professional. The Economics Division, comprising about fifty people, consists of persons who have been highly trained in industrial economics and international relations. There are seven commodity divisions: Agricultural, Ceramics, Chemical, Lumber and Paper, Metals, Sundries, and Textile; they are staffed by engineers and other experts who have had wide experience in industry and government. The Commission is financed by Congressional appropriation, supplemented by allotments of funds by certain of the war agencies for special projects involving additional expenditure.

Activities

The Commission's interest is in both the domestic and international fields. On the domestic side it is charged with the responsibility of keeping informed with regard to competitive impacts between imports and domestic production. In the foreign field it has the responsibility of keeping abreast of developments in commercial policy and discriminations against our foreign trade. The work of the Commission is entirely in the field of economic research and fact-finding.

The Tariff Commission is devoting practically all of its attention to war-created problems, largely to direct work for war agencies. On December 12, 1941 its facilities were made formally available to the Economic Defense Board (now the Board of Economic Warfare). In addition, it is also doing a large volume of work for the War Production Board, the Armed Services, and the Office of Price Administration. The files, personnel, and experience that it has built up during the past quarter-century in the field of domestic commodity and industry problems equip the Commission to render valuable assistance to the new war agencies.

In all of its war activities, the Commission is acutely aware that the decisions which are being made from day to day, and the methods which the totalitarian countries have developed in carrying out their trade policies will, to a considerable extent, influence the solution of our international economic problems after the war. Much of the work which the Tariff Commission is now doing, even when directed primarily at immediate war problems, will have a direct bearing on the postwar world.

Listed below are the more important research projects that have been completed or are in progress, which bear most directly upon postwar international problems. In addition, the summaries of information with respect to all articles (1,700 in all) covered by the tariff should be of immense value in the postwar period. Insofar as possible, they are kept up to date.

I. Studies in the Field of Commercial Policy and Foreign Trade

Foreign Trade and Exchange Controls in Germany, 1931–1939, in press.

Italian Commercial Policy and Foreign Trade, 1922–1940, Report No. 142, Second Series, 1941.

French Commercial Policy and Foreign Trade, 1919–1941, in preparation.

Eastern European Commercial Policies and Foreign Trade, in preparation. Plans are in preparation for a study of Eastern European commercial policies and foreign trade, with particular emphasis upon those economic problems that will be important in the postwar world.

II. British Empire Studies

The Commission also has in preparation a series of monographs relating to the British Empire covering such subjects as: The Effect of British Preference on United States Exports, U. S. Imports from the United Kingdom, British Wartime Trade Controls, and Results of the British–United States Trade Agreement. It is hoped to publish certain sections of this report; the other sections will be available for confidential use by government departments.

III. Latin American Studies

Commercial Policies and Trade Relations of European Possessions in the Caribbean Area, in preparation.

Latin America as a Source of Strategic and Other Essential Materials, Report No. 144, Second Series, 1941.

Foreign Trade of Latin America, multilithed; the Second Edition is being printed.

Reference Manual of Latin American Commercial Treaties, multilithed; English Edition, 1940; Spanish Edition, 1941.

Current Trade Problems of Latin America, in preparation.

IV. Confidential Material for Use of Interdepartmental Committees

Members of the Commission's staff serve on a

number of interdepartmental committees that are concerned with postwar commercial policy and arrangements. The material that is prepared for the use of these committees cannot be made available for public distribution, but some of it is available for the use of other government departments.

V. United States Industry and the War (being planned)

The Commission is acutely aware that the shifts occurring in industries here and abroad as a result of the war are going to raise almost innumerable problems of postwar adjustment particularly with regard to tariffs and other international trade controls. The expansion of some industries, the creation of new ones, and the conversion of others to new types of activity, will undoubtedly call forth widespread demands after the war for one form or another of added protection against "foreign competition."

Realizing this, the Commission is endeavoring to keep abreast of important current industrial changes and has planned a series of studies designed to indicate changes wrought by the war in the competitive position of various United States industries. It has begun this work by making a series of pilot studies on certain industries known to be potential "problem cases." Thus, it has done considerable work on rubber, the production of which synthetically at home is bound to raise serious problems after the war, affecting the Far East and Latin America. Many other industries, less dramatic and less well-known than rubber, are experiencing expansions of capacity which, if continued after the war, will have serious repercussions on our trade with our Allies. Therefore, in planning these postwar studies, the Commission is keeping fully in mind the effects of war and postwar adjustments on both the industry in the United States and on our trade relations with foreign countries. It is in this field particularly, that is so large and so complicated, that the Commission feels there should be the greatest degree of interdepartmental coordination and cooperation.

Personnel

Reports of the Commission appear as group reports and not as the work of individual authors. The research work of the staff is under the direction of the Planning and Reviewing Committee, consisting of: Mark A. Smith, Chairman; E. M. Whitcomb, Director of Investigation; Howard S. Piquet, Chief, Economics Division; Louis S. Ballif, Chief, Technical Service; and L. A. Morrison, Assistant Chief, Economics Division.

Time Inc.: Post-War Department. Henry R. Luce, Chairman, Rockefeller Center, New York.

Background

The Department was appointed on January 1, 1942 to prepare research reports for the editors of *Time, Life* and *Fortune*. It has a group of research specialists working full time plus an advisory committee of the editors. It is financed by funds allocated by Time Inc.

Activities

The Post-War Department of Time Inc. is devoting all its attention to research work on domestic and international postwar problems. The results of this research are being published in *Fortune* in a series of reports on potential courses for democratic action under the caption, The United States in a New World. Three reports were published during 1942, as follows: I. Relations With Britain, May 1942, 30 pp.; II. Pacific Relations, August 1942, 33 pp.; and III. The Domestic Economy, December 1942, 21 pp.

Personnel

Kurt Bloch, Raymond Leslie Buell, John K. Jessup, Alfred W. Jones, and Raimund von Hofmannsthal are the staff members of the Post-War Department of Time Inc. The staff works with a committee of editors of *Time, Life* and *Fortune*, whose Chairman is Henry R. Luce.

Treasury Department: Division of Research and Statistics. George C. Haas, Director, Washington, D. C.

Background

The Division of Research and Statistics was established in the Office of the Secretary on September 17, 1934, superseding the Section of Financial and Economic Research in that Office. It provides research analyses and reports relating to fiscal operations of the Treasury; estimates revenue receipts for use in federal budget summaries and in connection with proposed revenue legislation; and carries on certain actuarial and general economic analyses. The Director of Research and Statistics has authority over and responsibility for the production, analysis, and publication of statistics, and the conduct of economic research in all branches of the Treasury Department except as those responsibilities are specifically delegated to the Divisions of Monetary Research and Tax Research. It is financed by federal appropriations.

Activities

This Division is primarily interested in domes-

tic fiscal research. As a part of the research conducted with respect to the various phases of current fiscal policy, the Division is giving attention to the effect that the various possible solutions to the present important fiscal problems will have on the pattern of economic and financial activity in the postwar era. Long-term factors affecting fiscal affairs are being studied closely, particularly those connected with the postwar effects of the various sources of funds utilized for financing the war.

Personnel

George C. Haas, Director of the Division, and other members of the staff are engaged in this work.

Twentieth Century Fund, The. Evans Clark, Executive Director, 330 West 42d Street, New York.

Background

The Twentieth Century Fund was founded in 1919. During the early years of its existence the Fund acted solely as a disbursing agency, making annual grants to outside organizations. Since 1938 it has devoted its resources entirely to economic research and educational activities. The Fund's activities are sustained by gifts from the late Edward A. Filene. It is a private research foundation governed by a board of trustees.

Activities and Personnel

In addition to its research work on general economic problems, such as housing, collective bargaining, and the relations between the electric power industry and the government, the Fund has been devoting increasing attention, since April 1941, to postwar economic problems. In this field it has five principal activities under way:

1. Publication of a series of six brief popular books by Stuart Chase dealing with the major problems of postwar reconstruction. The first two books in this series were published by the Fund during 1942: The Road We Are Traveling: 1914–1942, 106 pp.; and Goals for America: A Budget of Our Needs and Resources, 134 pp. Subsequent titles in this series are to be: Where's the Money Coming From?: Problems of Postwar Finance; Tomorrow's Trade: Problems of Our Foreign Commerce; Farmer, Worker, Businessman: Their Place in Postwar America; and Winning the Peace.

2. Periodic surveys of research and educational agencies in the United States working on postwar problems. The present volume, Postwar Planning in the United States: An Organization Directory, 2, 120 pp., is a revision of the first directory published in April 1942.

3. Preparation and publication of a study and discussion manual entitled, Wartime Facts and Postwar Problems, 1943, 144 pp. This manual, edited by Evans Clark, is designed to summarize the profound economic changes brought about by the war and the leading problems which the world is likely to face when the war is over.

4. A survey and summary of the postwar plans of the governments and organized groups in the various United Nations, by Lewis L. Lorwin, to be published late in 1943.

5. A survey of the postwar needs and demands and of the human and material resources of the United States, being carried on by a special research staff under the direction of J. Frederic Dewhurst, the Fund Economist.

United Nations Information Office. W. Bryant Mumford, Secretary-General, 610 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Background

The United Nations Information Office, formerly known as the Inter-Allied Information Center, was established in 1940 to serve as a clearing-house between the Allied Information Services and provide general information on Inter-Allied matters. It is controlled by an executive body, the United Nations Information Board, and is financed by Allied governments. The Board is composed of representatives of the following governments: Australia, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Greece, India, Yugoslavia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, and South Africa; of the Danish Legation and the Fighting French Delegation; and the United States of America. There are subcommittees on the press, radio, films, exhibitions, postwar reconstruction, lectures, and documents.

Activities

Files are kept of information papers, pamphlets, and documents issued by the various Allies. Periodicals of Allied interest, published abroad or in the United States, are also collected and indexed. The Office helps writers in the preparation of publications of interest to the United Nations. It issues a monthly periodical, the *United Nations Review* (formerly known as the *Inter-Allied Review*), and regularly produces photo-offsets of newspaper clippings concerning the Allies. The Office also collects and classifies information on postwar reconstruction studies. The Office issues

regularly Surveys of Agencies and Bibliographies on Research and Postwar Planning. To date seventy-seven agencies have been covered in five issues of the Surveys:

Survey of Agencies I, April 1942 (31 agencies); II, May 1942 (13 agencies); III, June 1942 (14 agencies); IV, July–August 1942 (10 agencies); V, September 1942 (9 agencies).

The Bibliographies issued are: Bibliography I, April 1942 (101 pp.); II, May 1942 (23 pp.); III, June 1942 (44 pp.); IV, July–August 1942 (70 pp.); V, September 1942 (50 pp.).

Personnel

The postwar informational service of the Center is under the direction of James Orrick, Deputy Director of Research and Reference Section, assisted by Edith Hanson, Research Worker.

United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction. Reinhold Schairer, Research Director, 2 West 45th Street, New York.

Background

This Committee grew out of a Conference of educators called by Dr. Frank Aydelotte and held at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, in August 1940. Its purpose is to study concrete plans in the different fields of postwar educational reconstruction and to prepare graduate students and educators for postwar educational reconstruction work at home and abroad. It is a committee of leading educators. Its Research Department is affiliated with New York University and cooperates with a number of other educational institutions.

Activities

The Committee is interested in educational reconstruction both in the United States and abroad. Its Research Director, Dr. Reinhold Schairer, is devoting his full time to this research work, lectures, and other educational activities with special reference to the preparation of new educational systems in European countries. Close cooperation with several European governments has been established.

A special Institute on Educational Reconstruction in Central and Eastern Europe is being prepared by the United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction, together with the Central and Eastern European Planning Board (representing Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland, and Yugoslavia). The two former Institutes on Educational Reconstruction were held during 1942, the first in April at New York University, the second in May at the University of Minnesota. A Seminar on postwar educational reconstruction is being conducted by Dr. Schairer at New York University. A number of other universities are cooperating.

At present the Committee is engaged in studying the methods of establishing equal educational opportunities throughout the world after the war, postwar child care, re-education of German youth, development of self-help and self-administration, together with relief and reconstruction, and the question of an International Education Office as part of the machinery of peace. Members of the Committee have contributed articles to various magazines and newspapers.

Personnel

The members of the Committee are: Frank Aydelotte, Chairman; H. W. Chase and Robert Sproul, Vice Chairmen; Spencer Miller, Jr., Secretary; E. George Payne, Chairman of the Research Department; Reinhold Schairer, Director of Research; Morse A. Cartwright, Gordon Chalmers, John Condliffe, Willard Givens, Hunter Guthrie, S. L. Hamilton, Paul R. Hanna, George Stoddard, Roscoe L. West, and George F. Zook. Representative of Britain: Evan Davies; Representative of Czechoslovakia: Jan Kozak.

United States Federation of Justice. Ewing Cockrell, President, 41 Park Row, New York.

Background

The United States Federation of Justice was formed in May 1928 to promote the successes of law administration. It is composed of officials and workers and students in law administration and is incorporated as an educational body in the District of Columbia. The Federation is financed by private contributions.

Activities

The Federation's postwar interest is in the promotion of the specific forces, agencies, measures, and personnel that produce successful peace — one that is strong, permanent, just, and economical. Its peace interest is primarily international but includes domestic education in the things that produce successful peace.

The Federation is engaged in: (1) research and investigation to learn the facts, principles, and practices that have proved successful (or apparently successful) in administering the law (as distinguished from the substantive law itself) in all its fields — civil, criminal, and social; (2) pro-

moting education in any way in these proved successes and the things that produced them; and (3) cooperating to extend measures successful in one or more communities to those where they are lacking. Such activities involve and embrace successful social relations between all individuals and groups, including nations.

The Federation believes that the successes of law administration and the principles and practices that have produced them are so many and so great that, if they were all established in any one community, they would produce an unprecedented reduction and prevention of crime and delinquency, and increased efficiency and economy in civil justice. It is cooperating with interested leading individuals and organizations to promote education in and support for policies and measures for peace which are agreed upon by the United Nations or many of their public and private leaders.

Personnel

The members of the National Council of the Federation are: Ewing Cockrell, President; James M. Hepbron, Secretary; Sanford Bates, E. W. Burgess, Arthur Capper, John W. Davis, John Dewey, Oscar Hallam, Herbert Harley, Lewis E. Lawes, Roscoe Pound, Homer G. Powell, August Vollmer, and Mary E. Woolley.

United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. William M. Shepherd, President, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

Background

The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce was established in 1920 to improve and develop its individual members and to train them for civic and business leadership. It is an association of young men between 21 and 36 years of age and is supported by membership dues.

Activities

The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce has a major interest in both domestic and international postwar problems and is carrying on educational and action-promoting work in this field. At present it is engaged in stimulating the formation of community discussion groups among its 1,009 chapters in order to promote discussion of postwar community problems. In February 1942 the Chamber held a three-day Postwar Conference in Chicago with speakers from the armed forces, government, and industry. At its convention in Dallas in June 1942 a Portfolio on Postwar Planning was created, which was assigned to Victor H. Jenkins of Philadelphia.

Personnel

Victor H. Jenkins is Vice President in charge of Postwar Planning.

University of California: Trade Regulation Project. J. B. Condliffe, Director, Department of Economics, Berkeley, California.

Background

This Project was established in 1937 to study the regulation of international trade. It is a research group financed by a Rockefeller Foundation grant.

Activities

The Trade Regulation Project is devoting major attention to research work on international postwar problems. Out of the Project have come the following studies: J. B. Condliffe, Reconstruction of World Trade, Norton, New York, 1940, 427 pp., and Agenda for a Postwar World, Norton, New York, 1942, 232 pp.; Alexander Gerschenkron, Agricultural Protectionism and Democracy in Germany, and State Trading Monopolies (both in manuscript); Nonny Wright, The New Diplomacy (in manuscript); and O. A. Hirschmann and Antonin Basch have manuscripts in preparation.

Personnel

The members of the staff of the Project are: J. B. Condliffe, Director; Antonin Basch, Alexander Gerschenkron, O. A. Hirschmann, and Nonny Wright.

Urban Land Institute. Charles T. Stewart, Director, 1737 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

The Urban Land Institute was established on December 20, 1939 to study trends affecting real property, to advance research and education in urban redevelopment, and to obtain postwar planning and rebuilding of cities. It is a non-profit organization incorporated under the laws of Illinois and governed by a board of trustees of thirty-six members. It is financed by membership dues and gifts.

Activities

The major activity of the Urban Land Institute is concerned with postwar city replanning. In the fall of 1940 the Institute began a series of studies of the central business areas of Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Des Moines, Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, and St. Louis. The surveys were under-

taken to provide a basis for practical remedial proposals. Local responsibility for each survey has been placed in the hands of a local person qualified by training and experience as an authority on central property conditions. Each report contains a summary of pertinent factual data, a survey of informed local opinion toward various remedial proposals, and the recommendations of the Institute's local investigator. All reports are published in full or in digest form. Distribution of the reports is confined to the membership of the Urban Land Institute. The work has been completed in seven cities, and the following reports have been published:

Proposals for Downtown Boston, by William H. Ballard, October 1940, 76 pp., o.p.

Proposals for Downtown Cincinnati, by Walter S. Schmidt, January 1941, 13 pp., o.p.

Decentralization in New York City, by Robert H. Armstrong and Homer Hoyt, January 1941, 148 pp., o.p.

Proposals for Downtown Milwaukee, by K. Lee Hyder and Howard J. Tobin, August 1941, 86 pp.

Proposals for Downtown Philadelphia, by Richard J. Seltzer, February 1942, 55 pp.

Proposals for Downtown Detroit, A Digest, by Carl S. Wells, June 1942, 32 pp.

Proposals for Downtown Louisville, by A. J. Stewart, August 1942, 60 pp.

Other publications of the Institute are:

Decentralization — What Is It Doing To Our Cities? — a preliminary 6-page survey of 512 reports by expert appraisers and brokers from 221 cities on what this new force is doing to urban life.

The Present and Ultimate Effects of Decentralization upon American Cities, by Harland Bartholomew, 12 pp.

Urban Redevelopment and Housing, by Alvin H. Hansen and Guy Greer, December 1941, 73 pp., o.p.

A Proposal for Rebuilding Blighted City Areas, February 1942, 8 pp. Outlines of a plan formulated by the Board of Trustees of the Institute.

Outline for a Legislative Program to Rebuild Our Cities, June 1942, 8 pp. A tentative description of legislation to carry out the "Proposal."

The Urban Land Institute Membership *Bulletin*, a monthly news letter on the field of postwar city planning and urban redevelopment.

Personnel

Charles T. Stewart is Director and Herbert U. Nelson is Secretary of the Urban Land Institute. Investigators for particular studies are engaged to work in various localities.

Veterans Administration. Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, Administrator, Vermont Avenue between H and I Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

The Veterans Administration was created on July 21, 1930 to consolidate and coordinate under a single control all federal agencies dealing with veterans' affairs. It administers all laws relating to the relief of, and benefits for, former members of the military and naval forces. It is an independent establishment under the President and is financed by federal appropriations.

Activities

This Administration renders a variety of services having to do with veterans' and dependents' claims for compensation and pension, life insurance, medical and hospital care, domiciliary care, construction of facilities, and supplies. Insofar as these services pertain to prospective veterans of World War II and their dependents, the activities of the Veterans Administration constitute a postwar program, except its administration of the life insurance program of the federal government for persons on active duty in the military forces, and the program of guaranteeing the payment of premiums on commercial life insurance of the insured upon his application while on active duty in the military and naval forces. It has no publications on postwar topics.

Personnel

Brigadier General Frank T. Hines is Administrator of Veterans Affairs, assisted by three Assistant Administrators, an Executive Assistant to the Administrator, Chairman of Board of Veterans' Appeals, Solicitor, and others.

War Department: School of Military Government. Brigadier General C. W. Wickersham, Commandant, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Background

This School was founded in 1942 to train officers for future detail in connection with military government and liaison. The School is part of the War Department and is operated under the general supervision of the Provost Marshal General. It is financed by federal appropriations.

Activities

The School is devoting its entire attention to training officers in the problems of administering reoccupied and enemy countries. The present pro-

gram of the School calls for the training of a number of commissioned officers of the various branches of the Army of the United States in the grades of captain to colonel, inclusive, during each sixteen weeks' course. The next term begins in January 1943. Commissioned officers may apply for admittance to the School by letter addressed to the Provost Marshal General, through channels. All applications should give complete information of the applicant's age, education, training and experience, both military and civilian.

Personnel

Brigadier General C. W. Wickersham and the faculty of the School.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: United States Section. Dorothy Detzer, National Secretary, 1734 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Background

The Women's International League was established in April 1915 to promote that peace between nations, races and classes which is based on justice and good will, to outlaw war, to substitute law for war, and to cooperate with women of all countries in carrying out the policies formulated at International Congresses of the League. The League is an international organization which at its peak had sections in twenty-four countries and correspondents in thirty-three. Its international headquarters were at Geneva, Switzerland, with American headquarters in Washington, D. C. In the United States the organization has state and local branches and individual members. It is governed by a National Board which is elected by the entire membership, plus the chairmen of state branches and chairmen of the various committees. Its income is derived from membership fees and contributions.

Activities

A substantial portion of the League's work is directly devoted to a program of education and action on international postwar problems. This work consists chiefly in fostering study groups on postwar plans, world government, race relations, etc. The League has published: World Government, by Olive Reddick, Philadelphia, 1941, 40 pp.; World Government and the Color Bar, Philadelphia, 1942, 4 pp.

Personnel

Work is carried on by voluntary committees, not by staff members. Olive I. Reddick is Chairman of World Government; Alberta Morris is Chairman of Minorities; and Heloise Brainerd is Chairman of Committee on Americas.

World Citizens Association. Quincy Wright, Secretary, 84 East Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Background

This Association was established in 1939 to develop the world community's awareness of itself so that eventually a world order may be evolved in which races, nations and cultural associations may be harmonized, thus reducing strife without eliminating variety; to cultivate by all means in its power the habit of looking at problems from the world point of view; as a means to these ends to promote objective studies of world problems and to disseminate information upon such subjects; and to cooperate in all practicable ways with those persons and institutions whose objects are in harmony with the purpose of the organization. The Association is unincorporated and is supported by membership fees and regular donations.

Activities

The Association is interested in both domestic and international postwar problems and devotes a major part of its attention to research and educational work in this field. Since the United States has been at war, the Association has focused its attention and work on the problems of international relations during and after the war, considering that the ways of attaining world citizenship will depend entirely on (1) a complete Allied victory, and (2) the kind of collective collaboration which will be developed along the lines already outlined during the war by the leaders of the United Nations in the Atlantic Charter and subsequent documents.

In April 1941 a conference of experts on international relations was convoked by the World Citizens Association at Lake Forest, Illinois. Its purpose was to examine the most important aspects of some of the problems which will confront the democratic countries during and after the war. Eight round-table sessions were devoted to the discussions which are presented in a volume entitled, The World's Destiny and the United States, edited by Henri Bonnet, 1941, 320 pp. The Association has also published two books on the problems of the United Nations by Henri Bonnet, The United Nations: What They Are; What They May Become, 1942, 100 pp.; and The United Nations on the Way: Principles and Policies, 1942, 170 pp.

The Student Council on World Citizenship has been formed under the jurisdiction of the Chicago Group of the World Citizens Association. The Council is devoting its full time to educational work among high school and college students on their responsibility in world affairs and the need of economic and political cooperation with other nations. It operates at the college, high school, and junior high school levels, and encourages regional organization and the formation of local student councils whose activities are directed by the national office of the Council.

Personnel

Henri Bonnet is Adviser to the Executive Committee of the Central Office and John R. Van de Water is Executive Secretary of the Chicago Group. Current work is carried on under the responsibility of the Executive Committee: Anita McCormick Blaine, Henri Bonnet, Edwin H. Cassels, Edwin R. Embree, and Quincy Wright. Henri Bonnet is National Director and John R. Van de Water is Associate Director.

World Federation, Inc., The. Ely Culbertson, President, 16A East 62d Street, New York.

Background

While Ely Culbertson is known to the world primarily as an authority on contract bridge, his real lifetime interest has been in the social sciences and mass psychology. His personal background has given him an international viewpoint. Son of an American father and a Russian mother, he has lived in many countries and has studied in universities in Russia, Geneva, Paris, and America. He has taken an active part in the main intellectual movements of the twentieth century. Mr. Culbertson for the past several years has devoted his mathematical talents, his background of international politics and economic studies and his aptitude for system and detail to the working out of The World Federation Plan.

Activities

The World Federation, Inc. is a non-profit membership corporation with a charter issued in the State of New York. Its object is to make known The World Federation Plan and gain adherents for it, in the hope that it ultimately will be adopted by the governments of the world.

The World Federation, Inc. is strictly a non-partisan organization, abstaining from any political or ideological activities concerning the internal affairs of any nation. The World Federation, Inc. issues charters to valid organizations already existing or newly organized. The only requirement is that the organization adopt the plan as a common platform for peace aims and cooperate with The World Federation, Inc. There are also individual memberships.

From Federation headquarters, Mr. Culbertson directs research and consultation with leading authorities in the field of international political and economic affairs. As a result of such research and discussion, the original World Federation Plan has been revised and enlarged in many details. Copies may be obtained from the Federation. The Plan is given in detail, together with comments from such authorities as Hamilton Holt, Philip C. Nash, Eduard C. Lindeman, Frederick L. Schuman, Oswald Garrison Villard, Thomas R. Carskadon, and many others.

The World Federation offers a plan for world organization after the present war ends. The Plan can be put into operation, however, while the war is still going on, and incorporates within itself the terms of peace.

The primary object is to prevent war and give the world some workable machinery for maintaining peace. The Plan envisages the setting up of eleven regional and economic units, in which individual nations would retain their sovereignty while yielding certain specific powers to the Regional Federations which, in turn, would constitute The World Federation. The only power of the government of The World Federation which is not based upon the voluntary consent of sovereign nations and which is enforceable by military means is the power to prohibit wars and the manufacture of armor or armor-piercing weapons. The heart of the Plan lies in its proposals for an international police force based on the new "Quota Force Principle," wherein both large nations and small nations contribute their quotas in such a fashion as to render it virtually impossible for any one nation or any foreseeable group of nations to start military aggression. The Quota Force Mechanism makes it equally impossible for any dictator to seize the national armies, which become part of the world police, or to build armed forces equipped with decisive heavy weapons.

Personnel

Ely Culbertson, as President, is the active head of The World Federation, Inc. A committee is being formed to guide future revision and promulgation of the Plan and to develop a program of research and activities for local units of The World Federation, Inc.

World Government Association. Mrs. Stanley P. Woodard, President, 1727 Graybar Building, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York.

Background

The World Government Association was established in March 1941 to promote world government on democratic principles. It is a voluntary association supported by memberships and contributions.

Activities

The Association is chiefly interested in an international program of education and action designed to promote public understanding and acceptance of world government. Composed of representatives of various national cultures, the Association is holding a series of conferences on postwar planning at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York. It is also seeking to organize local branches for discussion and suitable action and is circulating a petition to the President to call a World Conference in Washington. It has published a Handbook for International Forums, September 1942, 19 pp.

Personnel

The officers of the Association are Mrs. Stanley P. Woodard, President; Nanabhoy H. Moos, Vice President; and Mrs. Maria C. Heldring Bye, Secretary and Treasurer. It has an International Committee of thirty-seven members.

World Peace Foundation. Leland Goodrich, Acting Director, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Background

The World Peace Foundation was founded in 1910 to educate people to a full knowledge of the waste and destructiveness of war and of preparation for war, its evil effects on present social conditions and on the well-being of future generations; to promote international justice and the brotherhood of man; and generally by every practical means to promote peace and good will among all mankind. The Foundation is not a membership organization. It is governed by a board of trustees and was endowed by Edwin Ginn.

Activities

For many years the Foundation has sought to increase public understanding of international problems by an objective presentation of the facts of international relations. This purpose is accomplished principally through its publications and by the maintenance of a Reference Service which furnishes on request information on current international problems. Recently, increased attention has been focused on American foreign relations by study groups organized for the consideration of actual problems of policy.

During the past year a study group under the chairmanship of Professor Hajo Holborn of Yale University has been examining the question of American policy toward a defeated Germany. When the work of this group is completed, it is anticipated that the results will be published by the Foundation. Another study group under the chairmanship of Professor George H. Blakeslee is examining the question of American policy toward a defeated Japan.

Publications of the Foundation include:

Documents on American Foreign Relations: Vol. I (January 1938—June 1939, 582 pp.), Vol. II (July 1939—June 1940, 875 pp.), Vol. III (July 1940—June 1941, 805 pp.), edited by S. Shepard Jones and Denys P. Myers; Vol. IV (July 1941—June 1942, 948 pp.), edited by Leland M. Goodrich with the collaboration of S. Shepard Jones and Denys P. Myers.

Pamphlet Series: America Looks Ahead, a series of short studies of important questions facing the United States in the field of foreign relations.

The China of Chiang K'ai-shek: A Political Study, by Paul M. A. Linebarger, June 1941, 449 pp.

Far Eastern War: 1937–1941, by Harold S. Quigley, 1942, 369 pp.

The United States and the Far East: Certain Fundamentals of Policy, by Stanley K. Hornbeck, 1942, 100 pp.

Peace Aims and Post-War Planning, a selected and annotated bibliography by Fawn M. Brodie, 1942.

War and Peace Aims of the United Nations, compiled and edited by Louise W. Holborn, 1943.

Personnel

Principal staff members working on postwar problems are Leland M. Goodrich, Acting Director, and Marie J. Carroll, Reference Librarian.

World Peaceways, Inc. J. Max Weis, Director of Research, 103 Park Avenue, New York.

Background

World Peaceways, Inc. was established in 1931. Its present aims are to win the peace by advancing the Good Neighbor program and the Four Free-

doms, expanding the constructive principles underlying the Atlantic Charter and the Declaration of Solidarity, and supporting President Roosevelt's efforts toward world organization, cooperation, and unity. It is a corporation directed by a board of directors and supported by individual contributions.

Activities

World Peaceways directs attention to current problems on the domestic and international scene as well as to proposals for postwar organization and postwar activity, through bi-weekly radio programs. Special emphasis is being placed on the Adamic proposal as presented in his book, Two-Way Passage. Its work is largely educational, based upon the researches of existing agencies and its own analysis of the news and literature from all parts of the world. Its field of study and education includes industrial and commercial as well as political and social issues. World Peaceways presents network, regional, and local radio broadcasts and promotes its program through advertising. It publishes, The World Observer, a weekly radio script; and World Peaceways Forum, a report of the complete discussion.

Yale Institute of International Studies. Frederick S. Dunn, Director, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

Background

This Institute was organized in 1935 to conduct research and training in the field of international relations. It is an unincorporated body governed by an Executive Committee: Frederick S. Dunn, Nicholas J. Spykman, and Arnold Wolfers. It is financed by contributions from foundations and other sources.

Activities

The Institute is principally interested in the international field and the major portion of its activities is now devoted to postwar work. The work of the Institute is principally research and fact-finding, although it is also engaged in educational and action-promoting work.

The Institute is at present engaged in studies of the following subjects: the Latin-American policy of the United States (now in press), European postwar settlement and reconstruction, foreign policy and public welfare, present trends and future prospects of South-American trade, a geopolitical analysis of the security problem of the United States, Anglo-American relations, the government of occupied territory, postwar economic studies, and international agencies and public policy. As the above studies take the form of books, they will be published through Harcourt, Brace & Company of New York, as have the following books to date:

George T. Davis, A Navy Second to None, 1940, 508 pp.

A. Whitney Griswold, The Far Eastern Policy of the United States, 1938, 530 pp.

Nicholas John Spykman, America's Strategy in World Politics, 1942, 500 pp.

Arnold Wolfers, Britain and France between Two Wars, 1940, 467 pp.

Personnel

Staff members engaged in this work are: Frederick S. Dunn, Nicholas J. Spykman, and Arnold Wolfers; and Associates Samuel F. Bemis, Ralph H. Gabriel, Max F. Millikan, Gerhart Niemeyer, and Jacob Viner.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

EXAMPLES OF AGENCIES NOT INCLUDED

A number of agencies which are reported to be working on postwar problems have not been included in this publication because they lie outside its defined scope. Some typical examples of such agencies are the following:

1. Local, state, and regional agencies, e.g., Chicago Association of Commerce, Massachusetts Committee on Post-War Readjustment, Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission, etc.

2. Agencies located in the United States, but chiefly concerned with foreign countries, e.g., Belgian Commission for the Study of Post-War Problems, Central and Eastern European Planning Board, Netherlands Study Group for Postwar Reconstruction, Czechoslovak Economic Council, etc.

3. Libraries, e.g., Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library and the American Library Association, that are collecting documentary materials relating to postwar problems and publishing reading lists in this field.

4. University institutes, seminars, and courses that are mainly confined to the local college campus, e.g., Harvard Council on Postwar Problems, American University Graduate Seminar on Problems of the Postwar World, etc.

5. Learned societies like the American Economic Association and the American Academy of Political and Social Science whose meetings and discussions of postwar problems are occasional and sporadic.

6. Publishing concerns, like the American Council on Public Affairs and the Public Affairs Committee, whose principal activity is publishing books and pamphlets.

7. Industrial companies which are showing an active interest in postwar planning, but whose activities do not transcend their own business or industry, such as the following: A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Aluminum Company of America, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, American Gas & Electric Corporation, American Rolling Mill Co., Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Crown-Zellerbach Corporation, Eastman Kodak Company, Ebasco Services, Inc., Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Foxboro Company, General Electric Company, General Motors Corporation, George Hormel & Sons, Graybar Electric Company, Harnischfeger Corporation, Illinois Central, International Harvester Company, Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, Jones & Lamson Machine Company, Lehigh Portland Cement Company, Libbey–Owens–Ford Glass Company, Monsanto Chemical, National Cash Register Company, National Supply Company, S K F Industries, Inc., Timken Roller Bearing Company, United Aircraft Corp., and Westinghouse Electric Company.

For a fuller description of the activities of American agencies interested in international affairs, *see* American Agencies Interested in International Affairs, compiled by Ruth Savord, Librarian, Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., New York, 1942, 208 pp., covering 187 organizations.

Appendix B

BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON POSTWAR PLANNING

Helpful bibliographies of contemporary postwar literature have been compiled by the following persons and agencies:

American Friends Service Committee. Bibliography of Books and Pamphlets Dealing with Postwar Problems (published since 1938). Peace Section Library, Philadelphia, February 20, 1942, 6 pp.

Aufricht, Hans. General Bibliography on International Organization and Post-War Reconstruction. Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Bulletin, Vol. II, No. 5–6, New York, May–June 1942, 28 pp.

Brodie, Fawn M. Peace Aims and Post-War Planning. World Peace Foundation, Boston, 1942, 53 pp.

Brown, Constance H. Postwar Planning — A Reading List. American Library Association, reprinted from The Booklist, Chicago, May 1, 1942, 5 pp.

Burgin, Miron (editor). Handbook of Latin American Studies: 1940, No. 6. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1941, 570 pp.

Galloway, George B. Postwar Planning in the United States. Selected Bibliography. Twentieth Century Fund, New York, 1942, pp. 129–158.

Harris, George L. The Far East: A Syllabus. Part I: Outline, 55 pp.; Part II: Bibliography, 15 pp. Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, 1941.

Inter-Allied Information Center (now United Nations Information Office). Research and Postwar Planning in the U.S.A. Bibliography Parts I–V. New York, April–September 1942, 293 pp.

Library of Congress: Legislative Reference Service. Guide to Current Material. War Service Bulletins, Series F, Washington, issued periodically.

Library of International Relations. Reading Suggestions on Postwar Peace Plans. Chicago, February 1942, 4 pp.

Long, Fern. A New World Order. American Library Association, reprinted from The Booklist, Chicago, February 1, 1941.

——. America's Future. ALA Bulletin, Chicago, November 1942, 9 pp.

Matthews, Alice M. International Police: Proposals for Cooperative Defense Through the Use of International Armies, Navies, and Air Forces. Select Bibliographies No. 7. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, March 29, 1937, 9 pp.

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McCance, Letha F. Post-War Planning: A Bibliography. National Resources Planning Board, Washington, January 1942, 41 pp.

Parker, Virginia D. (editor). Public Policy Digest (monthly), *passim*. National Planning Association, Washington.

Rotary International. Reconstruction: A Bibliography (Supplement to RIBI Pamphlet No. 12, Reconstruction). London, December 1941, 19 pp.

United States Bureau of Labor Statistics: Postwar Division. Select Bibliography on Postwar Problems, Especially on Means of Maintaining Employment in the Postwar Period. Washington, June 10, 1942, 5 pp.

United States Chamber of Commerce: Construction and Civic Development Department. Bibliography on Post-War Planning. Washington, August 1, 1942, 11 pp.

University of Denver: Foundation for the Advancement of Social Studies. Bibliography on Post-War Reconstruction. Denver, December 1941, 17 pp.

Appendix C

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